

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920

(Sixteen
Pages)

VOL. VII, NO. 102

PRESIDENT'S NEXT MOVE ON TREATY IS NOW AWAITED

Not Believed He Will Send It
Back to Senate—Talk of a
Modus Vivendi—Concern
Over Appeal to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treaty of Versailles is now locked in the archives of the State Department, and the United States still at war with Germany, and its relations to the allied powers plunged into doubt and uncertainty through failure to become a party to the instrument which brought the world war to an end, the country is eagerly awaiting the next move by President Wilson.

No pronouncement of any kind has come from the White House relative to the Treaty's rejection, and there has been no definite intimation as to what will be President Wilson's next move. Certain contingencies, however, are already counted out. No one, for instance, believes that the President will send back the instrument to the Senate, and no one thinks that there would be any use in his doing so unless he sent specific instructions to the guard of Democratic "bitter-enders" to ratify the compact with the reservations supported by the Senate majority.

Peace Resolutions

Again, few senators on either side of the Chamber believe that President Wilson will permit the initiative in bringing a status of peace to pass out of his hands. The congressional majority may pass resolutions declaring a state of peace with Germany or canceling the resolution which declared war in April, 1917, but such action is not expected to meet with executive approval, and the President will probably veto any resolution to this effect. It is doubtful if such a resolution could secure the necessary two-thirds majority to pass it over his veto.

The Knox resolution declaring peace and calling for an international convention to formulate a code of law for the settlement of disputes between nations will not come up for consideration in the Senate for a few days, probably not before the end of the week. The temporary lull will afford the President an opportunity to make an announcement of policy to the country before the inevitable storm breaks out anew in the United States Senate.

When the President does take the initiative he is expected to do several things. Most important of all, Mr. Wilson, it was intimated, will take some steps to define the actual status as between the United States and Germany on the one hand, the United States and the allied powers who are signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, on the other.

Modus Vivendi Proposed

In this connection it was suggested that it is possible to enter into understandings which would permit business to be carried on between the United States and Germany along normal channels and which would, for practical purposes, brush aside the technical state of war, pending a definite settlement. Through a formal protocol or exchange of notes, it was said, an agreement could be effected that the rights of the United States under the Peace Treaty should not be prejudiced through delayed action in ratification or the obligations incurred by Germany affected. It would be necessary, if such a course is adopted, to exchange similar formal notes with the allied powers in order to coordinate relations both with Germany and the Allies in harmony with the terms of the Versailles compact.

This course of action was referred to as a "modus vivendi," that is a temporary understanding to tide over a period of deferred action. It would in no way constitute a Treaty and in no way provide a substitute for the Treaty of Versailles. Under an agreement like that indicated, the United States would be completely out of the League of Nations and also outside of the various commissions created under the Treaty of Peace. Falling an understanding, however, the only power the United States would have would be that of one of the belligerents pledged to enforce the terms of the armistice.

President Wilson could take immediate steps to formulate a separate treaty with Germany and send delegates to this purpose. This course is regarded as out of the question, for, by doing so, the President loses control of his political following to such an extent that the resolution could be passed over his veto.

Reaction Expected

As the President is intent on bringing the Treaty and the League covenant before the "solemn tribunal of the people," he will undoubtedly fight a strenuous battle before accepting a congressional resolution declaring a state of peace. Such resolution, it is firmly believed, can only become effective if the President loses control of his political following to such an extent that the resolution could be passed over his veto.

Again, the majority of the Senate, including a large number of Republicans, feel that a declaration of peace cannot meet the obligations of the United States in regard to the settlement effected at Versailles. A reac-

tion, it is felt, after the bad feeling of the past few months, is inevitable. The Republican leaders will not seriously undertake to renounce the obligations incurred by the United States when President Wilson, with his American associates, participated in the settlement of European affairs. The problem is so large, so complicated and many-sided that a simple resolution declaring peace is not considered either feasible or adequate.

The Senate will resent any temporary understandings entered into by the President, but apparently constitutional practice and executive precedent confers on him the power to enter into temporary understandings. The edge would be taken off the charge that "he is continuing a state of war" when normal relations are established with Germany and her co-belligerents.

Appeal to the Country

Before many days have passed the President is expected to make a formal pronouncement on the Treaty and League of Nations as a campaign issue. That he will hold the Republican opposition responsible for failure to ratify because of their insistence on "nullifying" reservations, is taken for granted.

Much depends on the President's formulation of the issue on which the appeal is to be made to the country. Democratic senators who voted for ratification with the Lodge reservations are already showing signs of alarm. It is noteworthy that with two exceptions—Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska and Edwin S. Johnson of South Dakota—every Democratic senator from states north of Mason and Dixon's line supported ratification on the final roll call on Friday.

Those senators, it became known yesterday, have already sent out distress calls to their states, urging that the position they have taken as favoring reservations in some form be taken into consideration in sending delegates to San Francisco.

If the so-called "modus vivendi" cannot be effected, the demand for a separate peace or a peace by resolution will gather strength, and, if the national business begins to suffer, the pressure may become so great that a two-thirds majority of Congress may take the question out of the hands of the chief executive.

WORLD WARNED OF MORE MASSACRES

Armenian National Union Gives
Out Dispatch Declaring Aid
of Allied Armies Alone Can
Prevent Further Atrocities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unless military aid on a large scale is furnished, there will be a repetition in Armenia of massacres such as recently took place at Marash and other centers in the oppressed region, a cable dispatch received yesterday by the Armenian National Union from London declared. The dispatch said that Hadjin is besieged, and that a recurrence of the Marash affair is imminent, as the French troops are not sufficient to hold out against the Turks or to protect the population.

The communication to the National Union was signed by the Patriarch, Zaven, who is now on a special mission in London pleading for aid to Armenia, and declared that "military allied intervention alone can save the situation." The text of the dispatch follows:

"Have received the following message from Constantinople. Hadjin besieged and will soon share fate of Marash. Military aid lacking. Numerous murders committed at Sefeha and Teshlich and Osmanli. Turkish Nationalists concentrated in Galicia in large number. French force insufficient. Military allied intervention alone can save the situation."

Officials of the Armenian National Union are eagerly awaiting the communication of President Wilson, which is forthcoming in answer to representations from the allied powers that the United States express its views on the tentative agreement on the Turkish question reached in London three weeks ago. The action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Treaty of Peace, it was said, will not prevent this government from expressing its opinion of the peace settlement with Turkey.

In general terms, the British and French governments are already familiar with the attitude of the United States on the Near Eastern question. This attitude embodies two cardinal points. First, as a possible member of the League of Nations at some future time, the United States is not inclined to be a party to the settlement which contemplates the continuation of the Sultan's sway at Constantinople, and second, the United States will urge for an independent Armenia, with sufficient safeguards for its protection. Irrespective of the Treaty's fate in the Senate, it is expected that President Wilson will continue to advocate these cardinal points of policy.

While the situation as between the President and the majority party in Congress is such that Armenia cannot rely on military aid in the form of troops from the United States, there is a growing feeling, especially in the Senate, that this country should cooperate with Great Britain and France through a definite declaration of purpose coupled with the offer of military aid in the form of matériel and money.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S POLITICAL PLANS

Samuel Gompers Urges Support
of Candidates Favorable to
Unions, Declaring That This
Is to the Interest of All People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under the title "Labor's Political Banner Unfurled," Samuel Gompers tells in an article to be published in the April number of The Federationist, organ of the American Federation of Labor, how a political campaign is being organized in the interest of American working people.

"Labor," says Mr. Gompers, "will seek the election of fit candidates by a show of records and facts. Labor's fight is a partisan fight for the benefit of union men; a partisan fight for principles which are of benefit to union men and all men. Union men need liberty and justice and the fullness of democracy, and they are willing to fight for those things. But union men cannot win these things for themselves alone. If they are won they are won for all people. The interest of Labor extends to every measure that has to do with human welfare. The reason for this is the simple reason that what is known as Labor is an aggregate of human beings. Labor is not something that is impersonal. It is not like a machine, nor is it like a corporation. It is the sum total of all those who are useful to the world. Therefore the interest of Labor in legislation is no limited interest, falling between any two given points. It is an interest that completes the circle, touching everything that has to do with human relations. Congress cannot do any single thing in which Labor is not interested. Labor's approach to questions of public interest is from a basis of intimate contact with the realities of life."

Program of Labor
Mr. Gompers quotes Labor's position as being to unite all lovers of freedom, justice and democratic ideals and institutions against those seeking public office who are indifferent or hostile to the people's interests and the aspirations of Labor.

He gives Labor's program in the form of quotations from documents published by Labor in recent months. In regard to causes of the high cost of living, Labor has this to say: "Existing high and excessive prices are due to the present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell and market products and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators. We urge: 'The deflation of currency; prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; establishment of cooperative movements operated under the Rochdale system; making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations as a direct and truthful means of revealing excessive costs and profits.'"

"Credit is considered as follows: 'We urge the organization and the use of credit to serve the production needs and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit capital should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency, able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people.'"

"Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated, or regulated by the government in the interests of the public." (Adopted by American Federation of Labor convention, June 29, 1919.)

"We insist upon the right of the workers to organize for their common and mutual protection and in the full exercise of the normal activities which come with organization," declared the convention of 1919.

Operation of Wharves and Docks
"The government should own and operate all wharves and docks connected with public harbors which are used for commerce or transportation. 'The Nation is possessed of enormous water power. Legislation should be enacted providing that the governments, federal and state, should own, develop and operate all water power over which they have jurisdiction. The power thus generated should be supplied to all citizens at rates based upon cost.'"

Large standing armies are opposed, and a reform of the courts, especially of the Supreme Court, to give the people the opportunity of direct and final action, is insisted upon.

Mr. Gompers makes the declaration: "The American Labor movement in this campaign has the right to expect and to have the support of every man and every woman to whom progress has a meaning and who finds inspiration in the enlargement of human opportunity and the protection of rights and liberties already secured."

"It is clear that America cannot provide moral leadership for others unless the moral standards as expressed by her chosen representatives are equal to the strain that will be put upon them at home, and so it is with double significance that Labor sends forth to America this year the campaign slogan:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative, or judicial."

TASKS BEFORE LABOR SECTION OF LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The governing body of the international Labor organization set up by the Peace Conference as a part of the League of Nations will hold its third meeting here this week.

Among the important tasks with which it is faced are the establishment of an international Labor office on a permanent basis, the preliminary steps in execution of the six important conventions agreed upon at Washington, preparation for the second international Labor conference to be held at Genoa in June, and last, but not least, the sending of a commission of inquiry to Russia.

Albert Thomas, who directs the Labor office, is already here and, in an interview with press representatives yesterday, he explained the objects of this commission. It is quite separate from the inquiry which has been decided upon by the League of Nations itself and will confine itself to industrial and social questions. Representative employers, Labor leaders, and government experts will constitute its personnel.

The Soviet Government has already expressed a willingness to allow the mission to conduct its work, but reserves the right of sending a similar mission into other countries.

BROAD COMMUNITY WORK IS ADVISED

Speakers at Washington Conference See in Cooperation
a Solution of Economic Problems of Labor and the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—More power to the consumer was urged by several speakers at the national conference on community organization called by Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, at the New Willard Hotel in this city. Community organization, it was said, would help to make this possible.

"The problem which confronts the worker of today is not one of wages, but of real wages," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, speaking on the resolutions, pointed out that Labor was a consuming public as well as a producing public.

"What does it matter if Labor gets twice as much money, if money will buy only half as much food and clothing? This community movement which is sweeping the country is, among other things, a movement of the citizens and consumers to get together and protect themselves by intelligently organized action against exploitation, and, by closer cooperation, to get the fullest value of the goods which they produce from the money which they earn."

A counter proposal to the Plumb plan was offered by Carl Vrooman, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The greatest need of America today is industrial peace, he said. We have heard a great deal about the Plumb plan. The entire country will soon be discussing the proposal of the President's second conference. I wish to propose a type of cooperative partnership that will be more efficient than any efficiency expert has yet devised, because it will combine with the most expert management a loyal and enthusiastic esprit de corps among employees, for lack of which business today is floundering about in a half dazed, semi-paralyzed condition.

"I propose that business men continue to finance and manage their enterprises as at present, except for two things—first, that Labor and the purchasing public be allowed a minority representation on all committees and boards of management, and second, that after a reasonable wage has been paid to Capital in the shape of dividends on capital stock (depreciation and risk being taken into account) all surplus profit shall be divided between Capital, management, Labor, and the purchasing public. Representatives of the public should be appointed by governmental authority, and the public's participation in surplus profits can be easily arranged for by price reductions."

"Such a plan eventually would result in the elimination of both profiteering and economic domination without representation, the two most obnoxious features of our present industrial system. No change in wage scales, no lavish expenditure on welfare work, and no profit-sharing schemes that do not involve these two features, should be even so much as considered in our present crisis. There are times when palliatives are worse than futile, when they irritate and exasperate. We are living in such times."

Resolutions were adopted urging a broad extension of community organization in the United States, and for the promotion of neighborhood units, in order that the idea of neighborliness may be developed in large cities.

CLOSING DAY OF FRENCH LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Friday).—Tomorrow is the last day for receiving subscriptions to the French loan. The figure which, it is anticipated, will be reached is 15,000,000,000 francs, of which, however, only 25 per cent will be new money. The loan has been handicapped by reason of the strikes which were in progress during its opening.

NEED OF AMERICAN HELP IN NEAR EAST

Seriousness of Situation Is Not
Denied in Authoritative Quarters, but Indications of a Remedy Are Sought in Vain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The seriousness of the situation in the Near East is not denied in authoritative quarters, but one seeks in vain for indications of a remedy. Were only the Muhammadans concerned, they could well be left to work out their own salvation, but under existing circumstances this can only be done at the price of the extinction of the Christian populations. Unfortunately, Great Britain and France, extenuated by years of war and overladen with debt, can undertake no responsibility in addition to the already enormous burdens which they have voluntarily assumed or which have been thrust upon them.

It is obvious, therefore, that if the Christian people in Asia Minor are to be saved and peace restored in that quarter, America must make up her mind to participate and that quickly. The mere denunciation of Turkish atrocities and expressions of sympathy for the Armenians can avail nothing. The situation calls for nothing less than practical assistance in the shape of disciplined troops, who can undertake the work of policing the terror-ridden countries for the crimes committed against the laws of humanity. This is no question of mixing in European political affairs. It is a Christian duty.

Premier Promises Justice to Turkey
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, discussed the Turkish question with the Indian caliphate delegation headed by Muhammad Ali, who declared that Turkey should have all her pre-war territory restored. The Premier replied:

"I do not understand Mr. Muhammad Ali to claim indulgence for Turkey; he claims justice for Turkey, and justice she will get. Austria has had justice. Germany has had justice—pretty terrible justice. Why should Turkey escape?"

"Turkey thought she had a feud with us. Why did she come in and try to stab us and destroy liberty throughout the world while we were engaged in this life and death struggle?"

"Is there any reason why we should apply a different measure to Turkey than we have meted out to the Christian communities of Germany and Austria?"

"I want the Muhammadans in India to get it well into their minds that we are not treating Turkey severely because she is a Muhammadan. We are applying equally the same principle to her as to Austria, which is the greatest Christian community."

Referring to the temporal power of the caliphate, the Premier said he could not interfere in a religious question, in which Muhammadans themselves differed.

The delegation requested that the Armenian massacre be investigated by an international commission on which the Muhammadans were represented. Regarding the Armenian massacres, the Premier said the Allies were bound, in the interests of civilization, to exercise control of some sort, since the Turkish Government was incapable of protecting its own subjects.

"I want to give this feeling to the Muslims of India, who stood loyally by the Throne and the Empire," said the Premier. "We recognize that they have the right to be heard in a matter which especially affects Islam. We have largely deferred to their wishes in the matter. The settlement was very largely affected by the opinion of the Mussulmans of India."

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 25 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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FRENCH MINERS TO RESUME WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Friday).—As was expected by many, the miners of the northern districts and of Pas de Calais, as a result of their negotiations with Yves le Troquer, the Minister of Public Works, and the mine owners, have decided to resume work. The decision affects nearly 100,000 men. Their wages will be increased to an average of 24 francs a day from 19 francs. They asked for 28, but the compromise is a considerable advance for them.

The Loire miners, who have just gone out, are negotiating for the same terms, and their strike will probably be of but short duration.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK ASSASSINATED

Sinn Fein Shot Early on Saturday Morning With Every
Circumstance of Callous Brutality by Masked Armed Men

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, was assassinated early on Saturday morning, when his house in Cork was raided by masked armed men and he was fatally shot with every circumstance of callous brutality.

Mr. McCurtain took a leading part in organizing the Irish volunteers in Cork and was deported to England after the Easter insurrection. Though the leading Sunday papers carefully refrain from commenting editorially upon this appalling development of the Irish question, the mere fact that a prominent Sinn Fein leader has fallen a victim to Sinn Fein tactics is bound to invest the subject with renewed interest, especially as the new Home Rule Bill is at present under discussion.

Public opinion with regard to the new bill is that as the Irish themselves cannot agree upon what they want, the only thing is to put the bill through and let them have it. The government probably realizes what few people seem disposed to declare openly though they know it well enough, namely that Roman Catholicism is at the back of practically all of Great Britain's Irish troubles. The Roman Catholic, it is believed, subtly demands absolute safeguards for Roman Catholic education, knowing well the difficulty or impossibility of according to Roman Catholicism a privileged position in those districts which, under the act, would fall under a Protestant Parliament.

Round-up of Sinn Feiners in Kerry
DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday).—There was a round-up of prominent Sinn Feiners throughout Kerry early this morning, and a number of them were put aboard a destroyer by the military authorities.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ITS
RELATION TO LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Friday).—A. J. Balfour, who is in Paris, received at the British Embassy a deputation from the French association which is interested in the establishment of a genuine League of Nations. Speaking as the British member of the Council of the League, Mr. Balfour insisted that the support of public opinion was a vital necessity and he called upon the best elements in all countries to unite for the strengthening of the organization to prevent future war in the world.

BRITISH POLITICS TEND TO CLARIFY DURING WEEK-END

Lines of Future Development
Also Becoming More Clearly
Marked—Ministers Taking a
Sanguine View of Prospects

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The political situation here has tended to clarify during the week-end, and the lines of future development are becoming more clearly marked. No doubt exists that Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, could easily have carried a great majority of the Coalition Liberal M. P.'s with him on Thursday and that a "fusion" could then and there have become a fait accompli. The difficulties in fact are not so much in Parliament as in the constituencies. The ministers and members in Parliament realize the need for common action and have become accustomed to it. In the constituencies, the position is otherwise. There, rival factions have been fighting bitterly for generations, and it is not easy, even for a Coalition Liberal, to overcome his political distrust of a Coalition Unionist.

The Coalition Liberal is in a quandary. Asquithians hold provincial organizations just as part of a war chest, consequently there is only the Tory machine available and the Liberal fears that if he dives off the one rock he may find the other a slippery refuge. The fusionist movement cannot, therefore, be forced. It must evolve naturally. The two leaders have made their appeal, and there are now being set up in all the constituencies joint committees of Coalition Liberals and Coalition Unionists, who will deal with the arrangements for electoral contests. Developments will undoubtedly progress along those lines.

The speed of progress will largely depend upon how far the Unionists will go to meet the Liberals. In many respects old differences have disappeared. Franchise quarrels are past history. A common solution of the Irish question has been reached and economic ideas have been modified toward a common basis by both. The Methodist Times this week suggests licensing legislation as an acid test of fusion. There is much to be said for the argument. In the past the Tories have been a stronghold of vested interests and their attitude toward local option, which is favored by Liberal Labor and half the Unionist wing, may easily become a test of their good intentions.

Meantime the ministers are taking a sanguine view of their prospects at the miniature general election now in progress. No less than seven seats are in dispute and in most cases there is a multiplicity of candidates.

New British Party Idea

Premature Disclosure in Press Prevents
Maturing of the Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—After a week of exciting rumors and a portentous conference, the announcement of a new Center Party has been postponed to a more convenient season. But the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, the government leader in the House of Commons, had intended otherwise. All preparations had been made for the advent of a new bantling, which was to have its epiphany to the Coalition Liberals at a gathering on Thursday, and it is understood that even its name had been decided upon.

All these arrangements, however, were put out by their premature disclosure in the press. At once it was evident that the rank and file of both wings of the Coalition were unprepared to sink their identities in a single party. Englishmen are proverbially slow in assimilating new ideas and adopting new labels of faith. And in this case both Conservatives and Liberals were apprehensive that, in the formation of a new party, they would be "taken out for a walk." Conservatives suspected that by putting themselves under the direct leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, they would be committed to a league, the program, more or less tainted with Socialism; the Liberals, on the other hand, thought they would be simply swallowed up in a reactionary conservatism.

Reports from constituencies, too, were emphatic in declaring the movement too "previous." In the smaller towns and constituencies, where party distinctions, like religious differences, have been inbred for generations, Unionists and Liberals showed no disposition to lie down in the same fold. Mr. Lloyd George was quick to see his mistake. "Fusion," it was at once declared, was the ultimate objective, but for the moment it was not practical politics and the mot d'ordre became "cooperation" in the fullest sense.

Such interecne warfare as was exhibited at the beginning of the Stockport contest must be put down; local Unionists and Coalition Liberal associations must be encouraged to work in concert, both in the selection of candidates and in the electoral organization. By this means it is hoped they will come closely together and fusion will develop naturally. Mr. Lloyd George does not intend this development to be halting. He is

firmly convinced that the Socialist danger is real and that the advent to power of Labor, controlled as it is by the extremists, would be disastrous to the nation.

With the reins in their hands the extremists would not hesitate to put their revolutionary ideas in force, and there might well be a repetition of Russian misrule and chaos. If that dread contingency is to be averted, and the country made safe for peaceful and orderly development, it is imperative that both Conservatives and Liberals should sink the differences that have now become little more than traditional.

They must also present a united front to their common enemy and his presence at the head of it should, he thinks, be the best assurance that the new party which would thus come into being, would be free from any reactionary trend.

British Comment on Premier's Plan
LONDON, England (Friday).—(By Canadian Press).—The Manchester Guardian professes much sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George in his political plans. It says that he is by nature and sympathy a Liberal, but has got into the wrong box. The problem for him is how to get out. The paper thinks the Premier's denunciations of Labor in his address to the Coalition Liberals on Thursday are not to be taken as much more than a rhetorical exercise and considers the Labor Party's tendencies on the whole as sane and moderate.

The Daily News, which has long been bitter toward the Premier, considers, "If a new party is produced by fusion, it will owe little to Mr. Lloyd George." The newspaper adds that the Premier "may have a heavy account to reckon with Labor for his speech."

The Times considers the speech really meant: "Help me, fight Labor, which is Socialism," which, the newspaper says, is "a doctrine poor, false, and dangerous."

The Daily Telegraph insists that the Coalition must be maintained, as no party has a clear majority. It also supports the Premier's attitude toward the Labor Party, which, it says, has "declared war upon the Liberals exactly as it has upon the Unionists, because both are pledged to the defense of institutions which Labor is bent on destroying."

Basin of British Naval Policy
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons today, Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the government was firmly adhering to the traditional policy that the British Navy should not be inferior to the navies of other powers. Then, alluding to the United States as the only country whose navy approached that of Britain in strength, he said that the idea of competition in armaments between the United States and Great Britain was repugnant, adding:

"We hope and believe that if there is any emulation between us it is likely to be in the direction of reducing that ample margin of naval strength which we alike possess over other naval powers. This is the foundation of the British naval policy."

Labor Picks Up Premier's Challenge
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Labor has not been long in picking up the glove which the Premier threw down in his address to the Coalition Liberals. Arthur Henderson has announced in an interview that a two million shilling fund is to be launched immediately in anticipation of an early general election. Labor intended giving the electors a fair opportunity of choice between Mr. Lloyd George, class politics as against the Labor policy of public ownership, and the democratic administration of public enterprises. This was Labor's answer to the Premier's attack. W. Adamson, the chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, has described the Premier's address as a class war utterance, reminiscent of Limehouse, by which no good would be done either to the country or the Premier's party.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMUNISTS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday).—(By the Associated Press).—A full-page account of resolutions adopted at the conference of international Communists held in Amsterdam early in February, when that city, at the direction of the Russian Bolshevik Premier, Nicholas Lenin, was selected as the site for the Bolshevik international clearing house. It is printed today by the Amsterdam Tribune, organ of the Dutch Communists.

A secret account of this conference, obtained by the Dutch police and made public by the "Handelsblad" several weeks after it was held, said resolutions passed called for action by the masses and strikes in all countries.

Today's official report in the Tribune admits these facts and says also that a bureau to propagate Bolshevism in both Americas is located in Mexico.

MR. DANIELS AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
HAMPTON, Virginia.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking on Saturday before Hampton Institute workers and students, expressed his complete confidence in the loyalty of the Negroes to American ideals.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and a Hampton trustee, declared that "There is a real, practicable, definite, economy solution of the problem of the South which we are pleased to call the colored problem, and in my judgment it will be solved largely by southern men, white and black, working together with the common purpose of doing the right thing by each other."

AFTERMATH OF THE VON KAPP REVOLT

French Official Information Says That Despite President Ebert's Triumph Spartacist Movement Is Growing in Ruhr District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Friday).—At a meeting today of the Council of National Defense under the presidency of President Deschanel, Alexander Millerand and Marshal Foch were present. No reports were made, but it is understood that the German situation was closely studied and that satisfaction was expressed with the precautionary measures taken.

French official information now is to the effect that although President Ebert has triumphed over Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, the Spartacist movement is growing in the Ruhr district, and that Saxony is the danger spot.

Germans Undemocratic

New York Speaker Forecasts Intermittent Upheavals for Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Governments upsets in Germany may be looked for at intervals for the next 50 years, in the opinion of Rudolph Michael Binder, professor of sociology at New York University, who believes also that the Ebert Government is only a temporary compromise between the Junkers and the Spartacides.

At heart, he says, the German is still more or less of a monarchist, but there are three other reasons why a monarchical government may yet be restored in Germany. The Germans have had no political experience to speak of at intervals for the next 50 years. The spirit of loyalty has been so drilled into them by the Prussians that it will not be easily unshackled. And the civil service, used so extensively in Germany, is still in existence. This latter was a good thing when the Kaiser was deposed, for it was the fact that the civil service men remained in office that saved the country from chaos. But their retention in office is not a good thing for the democracy, Professor Binder says. Still imbued with the old loyalty, they might, in time, turn from the new government.

"Another reason why a monarchical form of government is quite likely to be restored in due time," Professor Binder said, "is that the German will miss the glamour and spectacularity that is attached to such a rule. This may not carry much weight to those of us who know of and are used to a democracy, nevertheless it is the fact. The Ebert Government cannot furnish this show, so to speak, and although it may prove as efficient as any other government, this one reason alone will act against it in the long run."

"Although many Germans voted the Socialist ticket the last time, and are abiding by such a form of government at present, at heart most of them are not Socialists. They chose this government as a sort of the lesser of the two evils, and Ebert because he offered a compromise between the radical elements."

Conditions in Berlin Nearer Normal
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—Something of its normal aspect returned to Berlin late today, and the only reports of a disturbing nature came from cities and towns outside the capital, principally those in the Rhine industrial centers, where local Soviet governments and communist régimes are declared to have been set up.

A decree by President Ebert proclaiming an intensified state of siege in Berlin may have been responsible to a considerable extent in bringing about this decrease in disorders, but it is generally believed that the settling of the strike in Berlin, which brought about the short time of Dr. von Kapp resulted in such disorganization, was the chief element in the restoration of at least partly normal conditions.

Early in the day the strike was rigorously enforced, Socialist and Spartacan pickets patrolling the city. The Chancellor, Dr. Gustave Bauer, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hermann Müller, and John Geisels, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, are in Berlin, having arrived from Stuttgart this morning.

These ministers participated in the negotiations which culminated in the settlement of the Labor difficulties.

Word comes from Stuttgart that the National Assembly meeting called for Tuesday in Berlin has been postponed to Thursday.

The Bourse will reopen on Tuesday. Money exchange quotations will be made on Monday in the Chamber of Commerce.

Situation Somewhat More Hopeful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—At a conference of press representatives this evening, the German Foreign Office spokesman said that the situation in Germany was extremely serious, but he indicated that, in the opinion of competent authoritative circles, the outlook was somewhat more hopeful than it was last night. He added that it was essential that the general strike should cease as soon as possible, and said that negotiations to this end between the government and the Socialists were now in progress.

The trade unions demanded the resignation of the Minister of Defense, Gustave Noske, the punishment of the leaders, troops and officials who took part in the recent revolution, the socialization of the mines and the right of the trade unions to nominate members for the Cabinet.

This morning the British, Italian, and Belgian diplomatic representatives here called on the Vice-Chancellor and

offered him their congratulations on the failure of the Junker plot. The general public is somewhat calmer today. Firing took place this afternoon in the Unter den Linden and three officers belonging to Baltic troops, who were trying to escape from Berlin in a motor car, were killed. The Moderate Socialist Party has issued a manifesto against the Communist plan for proclaiming a Soviet republic in Berlin.

Thursday.—The situation in Berlin and throughout Germany continues highly critical. In Berlin today the troops who had seized the city and occupied it left amid angry demonstrations of the population. Collisions between the crowds and the soldiers took place, and in the shooting many fatalities resulted and a number were wounded.

The government issued a statement tonight indicating that in the industrial centers armed working men have seized power and are forming governments of their own. At Leipzig the workers have stormed the general post offices, at Kiel, street fighting is in progress and the peasants have been armed in Mecklenburg. In spite of these serious events, however, the situation, the statement added, was by no means hopeless in Germany.

The Junker adventure and escape of Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp has angered the workers, but a saner mood may be expected in a few days' time. The old government is still at Dresden and the Socialists decline to recognize it until drastic changes in the Cabinet are made.

Convention Signed in 'Early Morning'

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The deliberations between the government at Berlin and the strike committee continued throughout the night, says a Berlin dispatch to The Times. The following convention was signed in the early morning:

First.—The government's representatives will intervene with the various political parties in order to reform the same. Prussian Cabinet ministers will be nominated by agreement between the parties and the trade unionists.

Second.—The Labor organizations will have a decisive influence in these nominations, respecting, however, the rights of Parliament.

Third.—Punishment of the leaders of the recent coup, including all officials and civil servants who supported the von Kapp régime.

Fourth.—Democratization of all administrations and the dismissal of all who proved disloyal to the Constitution.

Fifth.—Immediate extension of existing social laws and the framing of new laws.

Sixth and Seventh.—The immediate socialization of all industries; therefore nationalization of the coal and potash syndicates.

Eighth.—Confiscation of agricultural products and confiscation of land improperly and intensively cultivated.

Ninth.—Dissolution of Reichswehr formations not loyal to the Constitution and their replacement by formations from the workmen, artisans and state teachers.

Tenth.—The resignation of Gustave Noske and Dr. Charles Heine.

The strike was proclaimed off at midnight, but it is understood that it is not likely work will be resumed before Monday. The state of siege is maintained, but public meetings, at which the above decisions were announced, were permitted this afternoon.

Situation at Kiel Well in Hand

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Latest advice to the French Foreign Office state that Rear Admiral Evers, appointed by President Ebert to be station commander at Kiel, in place of Rear Admiral Levetzov, has the situation there well in hand. The position is undecided at Breslau, where there is much popular indignation against the army.

At Cassel, according to the Foreign Office dispatches, 2000 armed workmen attacked the barracks, but were repulsed with the loss of 12 fatalities and many wounded. Order has been restored at Hamburg and work resumed, except in the post office and on the railways. Colonel Wangelheim, senior garrison officer of Hamburg, who supported the von Kapp dictatorship, has fled and will be tried for high treason when apprehended, the Foreign Office advises say.

The gravest situation prevails at Leipzig and in the Ruhr Valley. Fighting continues at Leipzig, neither of the contending factions having gained the upper hand. There has been much loss of life and the workers, refusing to be disarmed, are resisting bitterly.

Three portfolios in the new Cabinet have been offered to the Independent Socialists, who have refused them, asking for greater representation in the Ministry. The Foreign Office advises declare the Ebert Government apparently is convinced that collaboration by the Socialists is indispensable, but that the latter are placing such a price upon it as to make such collaboration virtually impossible.

Gustave Noske to Remain in Office

PARIS, France (Saturday).—(Havas).—Gustave Noske, who tendered his resignation as Minister of National Defense to President Ebert yesterday, has decided to remain in office, the Social Democratic and Democratic members of the National Assembly having given him a vote of confidence.

General Strike Is Ended

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—The general strike, which has been in progress here for several days, as a means of combating the von Kapp revolutionary movement, has been ended, it was announced here today.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED IN RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Friday).—A new Cabinet headed by Gen. F. Averescu as Premier, has been formed to replace that of Alexander Vaida Voievod, which resigned last Monday.

PRESS VIEWS ON TREATY SITUATION

Comment by United States Editors on Senate's Refusal to Ratify and the Course of the President and Senator Lodge

Refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Peace with Germany is commented upon by editors of American newspapers as follows:

Atlanta Constitution

We are left in the attitude of having turned tail and fled from a situation which we, more than any other nation involved, were instrumental in bringing about. The anarchy in Russia, the revolutionary turmoil in Germany, the famine that is killing thousands in the Near East, the chaos that exists in the new Slavonic nations, the controversy over Fiume, the domestic difficulties with which Great Britain is struggling, the industrial and economic unrest that prevails in our own country, in Italy, in France, in South America, in practically every nation—it is all due primarily to the fact that the Republican machine politicians and a few sordid Democratic senators have, for the greater part of the last year, been playing cheap politics with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant.

Boston Transcript

For the second time within four months the Senate has saved America. What the President will do with the Treaty nobody knows. Everybody knows now, however, that thanks to the Senate and to the leadership of Senator Lodge, the President cannot now or later receive the advice and consent of the Senate to ratify the Treaty unless it is purged by amendments or reservations and made safe throughout for the government and people of the United States and for their posterity.

The Senate has saved America and America will sustain the Senate. It is a great victory, a victory for Straight Americanism at home and abroad.

Springfield Republican

Our own strong feeling is that at least three of the reservations would have only deepened our trouble—the voting power, the Shantung, and the Irish reservations menacing Canada, Australia, Japan, and Great Britain—and have prevented America's entrance into the League of Nations on any such terms as could have rendered the friendliest cooperation possible; yet there was reason for having this fact demonstrated beyond dispute.

But, as the case stands, the President is under obligations to come forward with an alternative policy under which the country can now and the technical state of war with Germany and place itself in as harmonious relations as possible with the whole world. It is the President's prerogative to take the initiative at least in outlining what the country should do next. What does he propose?

Worcester Telegram

The Treaty dies as the result of a most amazing combination wherein a group of senators irreconcilably opposed to the views of the President of the United States are united with another group of senators, abjectly obedient to the eccentricities of the President of the United States, to prevent ratification along lines supported by a majority of the Senate in the performance of its constitutional function.

For this almost astounding result the responsibility must be placed, first upon Woodrow Wilson, who decreed that there should be no peace with Germany other than the peace which he devised; and, second, upon that group of supine statesmen who disregarded their legislative responsibilities to accept and follow unquestioningly the executive dictation. Without them their enemies, the irreconcilables, would have failed. Through them peace has failed.

Providence Journal

On the final roll call seven votes were lacking to secure ratification. In November eight were lacking. On the face of it the protracted reconsideration has yielded little. But the crumpling of the Administration forces under the pressure of the country's demand for ratification with the Lodge reservations was not a wholly intangible result. However, Mr. Wilson has achieved what he set out to do—held enough of his forces together to defeat an Americanized Treaty. He is apparently welcome to such satisfaction as he may find in this triumph of obstinacy.

Detroit Times

Just as Grover Cleveland's one-column tariff message of 1887 limited the campaign of 1888 to a single issue, so the Senate failure to concur with the President means that we are in for one subject in the exciting months ahead of us. It is tragically regrettable, but the referendum upon so weighty a matter has to be taken some time.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

President Wilson's perversity in the Treaty situation split the Democratic Party in half. The man who had the greatest opportunity for lasting distinction of any American in public life since Lincoln, became the victim of his own perversity.

Buffalo Courier

A sorry ending, surely, to eight months of debate on one of the most important treaties in the world's his-

tory. Americans did not fail to do their part in war. What will be said of Americans in peace?

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Obviously the Senate and the President must continue as partners in the matter of peace-making. The Constitution sees to that. The country is weary of pseudo-peace. It is weary of deadlock.

New York Tribune

The Treaty is spoken of as dead. Strictly this is not true. It is merely returned to the President unratified. He can send it back to the Senate at any time. Then it would become alive again.

If the Treaty were thus remeasured to the Senate, with the President saying or intimating that further reflection had persuaded him that the reservations did not nullify the Treaty—that he realized he was in a minority of one on this matter and bowed to the will of the majority—then, beyond doubt, the Treaty would be promptly reported out and ratified. Of the Democratic senators who voted on Friday against ratification all but three would have voted the other way except for White House pressure.

So the responsibility of the White House for non-ratification continues. The President's fingers are still on the throat of the Treaty. Were he to relax them, breath and life would come back.

New York Times

Senator Lodge wanted to send the Treaty to the President in a form that would compel its rejection. For months his plan has been too plain for concealment. He packed his Foreign Relations Committee against it, he has steadfastly insisted upon reservations more and more hostile, he and his Republican coworkers and co-wreckers have rejected reasonable reservations that left some virtue in the covenant. In the end his partisan contrivings were blocked by Senator Gerry's Irish freedom reservation, compelling rejection by the Senate, which was not at all Mr. Lodge's plan. But his chief end was accomplished. In the whole Treaty controversy, there has been no more famous manifestation of the insistence that the President must "yield," that he must indicate in advance what reservations he would accept. He has yielded. It was made plain that reservations in harmony with the spirit of the covenant would have his assent. But any intimation that a certain formula of words would not be opposed by him has been the signal to his enemies in the Senate to reject it. That was shown very recently by the fate of the substitute for the Lodge reservation to Article X, offered by the Senator himself; because it was feared the President might accept it, it was slain.

We entertain the hope of favorable reconsideration, although Senator Lodge now declares that the Treaty is "gone," forever gone, just as he said on November 19 that the Treaty was "dead."

The Sun and New York Herald

The Knox resolution, or some equivalent declaration of peace by the joint action of the Senate and the House, should now be passed without delay and put up to the President to sign or to veto.

If in his ineffable obstinacy Mr. Wilson prefers to veto peace rather than permit its conclusion by any other method than his self-determined ownership of the Senate and House, forgetting party and remembering only the pressing needs of the country and the world, should give to the declaration of peace by resolution the two-thirds vote needed to enact it over the veto. Patriotism and common sense require that this should be done by Congress.

NEW GOVERNMENT IS FORMED IN ALBANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Sunday).—New provisional government has been established in Avlona, Albania, in opposition to the government recently established at Durazzo, according to a cable to the "Giornale d'Italia." No further news is forthcoming on this question, but it is obvious that it is simply a part of the intrigues generally indulged in in Albania.

The government at Avlona is all composed of Albanian politicians, many of dubious political antecedents who have been won over to the Italian idea. Durazzo administrations, on the other hand, are largely dominated by the influence of Essad Pasha, who, however limited his own sphere of influence may be, is nevertheless the only Albanian chief who exercises anything beyond parochial authority.

BORDER VACCINATION ORDER IS RESCINDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan.—With the removal of the compulsory vaccination order affecting all persons entering the United States and Canada, relations between Detroit and the five contiguous cities on the Canadian border have returned to normal. Merchants complain they lost thousands of dollars because of the ruling. Immigration officials declare 60,000 persons were subjected to vaccination here during the four months the order was in force.

MEXICO WELCOMES YGNACIO BONILLAS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Los Angeles Wire.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Mexico City yesterday amid the cheers of thousands who acclaimed him "the man of the hour" and next President of Mexico. Mr. Bonillas comes back as a candidate for the presidency, to find his campaign well launched.

SOCIALISM IS TOPIC OF DEBATE

Abolition of Capitalism Urged by Morris I. Swift, While Roger W. Babson Declares Socialistic Plan Undesirable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Should Socialism be suppressed?" was discussed last evening at the Ford Hall public forum by Morris I. Swift, Socialist, and Roger W. Babson, statistician.

"The capitalist class as a whole represents the greatest enemy that there is to society," Mr. Swift declared. "Mr. Swift referred to what he termed the five great abominations in this country—the abolition of kingship, slavery, kaiserism, and liquor, already accomplished, and of capitalism, still to be accomplished. 'Drink, in my opinion,' he said, 'from the point of view of the radical Labor movement, is one of the greatest abominations that has ever occurred.'"

"There can be no democracy while we have capitalism, and there can be no Americanism while we have capitalism," he continued. "Americanism and democracy have both been mutilated and the Constitution practically destroyed. The Supreme Court is the hand-maid of capitalism."

"The mass of people must forgo health, education, recreation, happiness, and everything for which one lives on account of capitalism. Criticizing churches, Mr. Swift said: 'The (Roman) Catholic church is unpatriotic and un-American. It establishes parochial schools, and nothing so divides a people as educating two sets of children with two theories of life—antagonistic theories, so that those children can never be unified again.'"

Mr. Babson said in part:

"I don't at all believe in deportations, jailings, or throwing of those men out of the New York Legislature. Speaker Sweet is the most un-American man in the United States today; yet I aver that Socialism should be suppressed. I do not believe those things will ever be able to suppress Socialism any more than burning people at the stake suppressed their religious conviction 200 or 300 years ago."

Mr. Babson opposed Socialism on the ground that it preached class warfare and destroyed enterprise and the competitive system.

"The only way that Socialism could ever be successful would be to have every one filled with the spirit of Jesus," he declared.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN TURKEY ADJOURNS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned today for two months, apparently for the purpose of avoiding dissolution. It defeated the suggestion that it reconvene somewhere in Asia Minor, far from the reach of foreign troops, and passed a resolution condemning Djellal Eddine, chairman of the bar association, and Arif Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies, for cowardice. They left Constantinople before the occupation in order to escape arrest.

Only about 30 Turkish Nationalists were finally deported by the British, who transferred them to the battleship Benbow, to be transported to Malta. It is generally believed that, regardless of its public action, the Chamber will be reassembled in Mustapha Kemal's territory.

The Senate has been unable to get a quorum, and a general air of uneasiness and desertion prevails about the parliament House. The attendants of the Turkish Chamber are unable to give any information about the members. Few traces are left of Turkey's constitutional government.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TO SEEK ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans of the 1,850,000 railway employees of the United States to present today wage demands aggregating about \$1,100,000,000, at a joint conference of managers and workmen called by President Wilson, may lead to a demand for 50 per cent increase in rates, according to information from the headquarters of the railway executives committee in this city.

The leaders of the four principal brotherhoods, in presenting the Plumb Plan, expressed a preference for reduced living costs, rather than increased wages, but the steadily mounting cost of living has led to the decision to present the demands on the same day that hearings begin before the Interstate Commerce Commission on what advances on freight rates will be necessary to provide for wage increases given in the last two years.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, England (Friday).—Official announcement is made of the appointment of Thomas J. Macnamara, a parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, to the portfolio of Minister of Labor, in succession to Sir Robert Stevenson Horne. Sir Robert will become president of the Board of Trade, succeeding Sir Albert Stanley. Charles A. McCurdy, at present secretary to the Ministry of Food, is appointed Minister of Food. Mr. McCurdy succeeds George H. Roberts, who resigned as Food Minister early in February.

COMMENT ON THE TREATY REJECTION

Westminster Gazette Puts Blame for Situation on Treaty-Making System of United States

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The rejection of the German Peace Treaty by the United States Senate brought out little comment in the London newspapers today, as the vote adverse to the Treaty had been more or less generally anticipated.

Of the afternoon newspapers only the Westminster Gazette made editorial comment. It placed the blame for the situation upon the treaty-making system of the United States.

"A proper democratic control of foreign policy is very necessary," says the newspaper, "but is clearly equally necessary to be most careful in inventing the machinery to enable it to operate."

The Liverpool Daily Post, commenting editorially on the action of the United States Senate in adopting a new Treaty reservation, expressed sympathy for the aspirations of the Irish people and declaring the hope that Ireland would have a government of its own choosing in the near future, says:

"The American Senate has surely overstepped the bounds of good sense, to say nothing of good taste, in adopting a reservation to the Peace Treaty on Ireland. It has as much as said it will welcome the emergence of Ireland into full independence. That is hardly neighborly. Moreover, it is an example of the kind of international meddling which the Senate professes to condemn in the covenant of the League of Nations."

"All sensible Britons know, of course, that such resolutions are not to be taken quite seriously. They are, in fact, mere concessions to the Irish extremists in the United States; the Senate has long shown a quick responsiveness to Irish 'pull.' None the less they have an undoubted element of danger. Unhappily there are hysterical patriots among us who may be easily worked up by certain interested writers and speakers to resentment of American interference with purely British affairs. This is a fact that the senators would do well to remember, especially at the moment when it was of vital importance to the world that Anglo-American relations should be most cordial."

"At the same time, the Senate's unfortunate reservation ought to warn our own government of the serious consequences which further 'shilly-shallying' with the Irish question is likely to entail. Truly the Irish question is international."

PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOR TO COME UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The forty-seventh annual session of the National Conference of Social Work, meeting jointly with the National Child Labor Committee, will be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 14, 1920, according to announcement from the National Child Labor Committee here. Archbishop John W. Shaw of the Diocese of New Orleans will preside and Owen R. Lovejoy, the committee's general secretary, and Dr. Felix Adler, its chairman, will speak. This will be the final meeting of the fifteenth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee, which will have for its general topic of discussion "The National Child Labor Committee at Work." Recent developments in the field of child care and specific reports of work in Alabama, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri and other states will be presented.

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INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLAN SUBMITTED

President Wilson's Conference
Recommends a System of
Adjustment Boards Designed
to Prevent Constant Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The efforts of the members of the Industrial Conference, which has just made its report to the President, were concentrated on avoiding academic discussions and in working out practical recommendations which could be used as the basis for constructive and helpful legislation. Herbert Hoover said, speaking for other members.

In the plan worked out by the conference, employers who formerly refused to meet representatives of the unions now have a reasonable ground on which they can meet, and if they refuse to do so the board could act. This would have met the recent steel strike situation.

The plan adopted is different from that of the Whitley Councils of England, which results in great concentration of special lines, and the plans adopted in New Zealand and Australia were not copied, in that compulsion and repression were avoided.

Canada, Mr. Hoover said, is much interested in the results of this conference and may adopt the plan before the United States does.

General Outline of Plan

The general plan for adjustment of disputes is described in the report as follows:

1. Procedure when both sides voluntarily submit disputes for adjustment.

"The United States shall be divided into a specified number of industrial regions, in each of which there shall be a chairman.

"Whenever a dispute arises in a region, which cannot be settled by existing machinery, the regional chairman may request each side to submit the dispute to a Regional Adjustment Conference, to be composed of two representatives from each side, parties to the dispute, and two representatives to be selected by each side from the panels heretofore provided for. The regional chairman shall preside but not vote at the conference.

"If the conference reaches a unanimous agreement it shall be regarded as a collective bargain between the parties to the dispute and shall have the force and effect of a trade agreement. If the conference does not reach an agreement and the disagreement relates to wages, hours or working conditions, it shall make a finding of the material facts, and state the reasons why it was unable to reach an agreement. The regional chairman shall report such finding and statement to the National Industrial Board herein provided for, which shall determine the matters so submitted as arbitrator. If the National Industrial Board shall reach a unanimous agreement, it shall report its determination back to the Regional Adjustment Conference, which shall in accordance therewith state the agreement between the parties to the dispute the same as if the conference had reached a unanimous conclusion. If the National Industrial Board shall fail to reach a unanimous conclusion, it shall make majority and minority reports and transmit them to the regional chairman, who shall immediately publish such reports, or such adequate abstracts thereof, as may be necessary to inform the public of the material facts and the reasons why the board was unable to reach an agreement.

Publication of Report

"If the conference does not reach an agreement and its disagreement relates to matters other than wages, hours, or working conditions, it shall make and publish its report, or majority and minority reports stating the material facts and the reasons why it was unable to reach an agreement.

"If the parties to the dispute so desire, they may select an umpire to act as arbitrator in place of the National Industrial Board, and in such case, the determination of the umpire shall be transmitted to the Regional Adjustment Conference with the same force and effect as a determination by the National Industrial Board.

"The appointment of representatives to the Regional Conference constitutes a voluntary agreement, (a) that there shall be no cessation of production during the processes of adjustment, (b) to accept as an effective collective bargain the unanimous agreement of the Regional Adjustment Conference, (c) to accept as an effective collective bargain (in case of failure of the Regional Adjustment Conference), the decision of a mutually chosen umpire, (d) to accept as an effective collective bargain (in case of failure of the Regional Adjustment Conference, or upon failure of the parties to agree upon an umpire), the unanimous decision of the National Industrial Board upon wages, hours, and working conditions.

Board of Inquiry

"2. Procedure When There Is No Voluntary Submission: If both parties to the dispute refuse to submit it to a Regional Adjustment Conference through the failure to appoint representatives within the time allowed, the chairman shall organize forthwith a Regional Board of Inquiry, consisting of two employers from the top of the employers' panel for the industry concerned, and two employees from the top of the employees' panel for the craft or crafts concerned. The four so chosen with the chairman shall constitute the Board of Inquiry.

General Outline of Plan

"If either side shall have selected representatives, and thereby agreed to submit to the process of adjustment,

ment of the dispute, such representatives may select two names from their panel in the same manner as for a Regional Adjustment Conference. Such representatives of the party to the dispute may sit on the Board of Inquiry and take full part as members thereof. The six thus selected, with the chairman, shall thereafter constitute the Board of Inquiry.

"The Board of Inquiry shall proceed forthwith to investigate the dispute, and make and publish its report, and if not in agreement, its majority and minority reports, in order that the public may know the facts material to the dispute, and the points of difference between the parties to it."

Report Is Criticized

Samuel Gompers Opposes View Taken by Industrial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, discussing the report of the industrial conference just made public, said it was difficult to see how the machinery developed by the conference would be any improvement over that already available, which had been worked out through long experience by workers and employers. He especially criticized the conference report for the emphasis placed on what it calls employee representation, which includes local shop organizations, such as shop councils, shop committees, and works councils.

It is the feeling of the labor leader that the conference views industry from the viewpoint of the single shop, and builds its machinery on the theory that the trouble can be settled, shop by shop. This, Mr. Gompers believes, is not practicable. "The conference seems to think that the shop organizations are substitutes for unions," he said. "That is not true."

Mr. Gompers traced the development of the trade union movement and what it stood for, and said that it is, as a whole, opposed to shop committees and shop organizations, because they in no sense serve the real interest of the workers, and on the other hand lend themselves to the schemes of employers opposed to trade unions.

Basic Commissions Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commissioners representing Labor, Capital, and the public, with a representative of the United States Government as chairman, should be set up in every basic industry, according to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former United States Fuel Administrator. He told the University of Pennsylvania Club on Saturday night that no satisfactory progress would be made toward adoption of a definite industrial program, free from present incumbrances and uncertainties, until machinery was devised by which all the parties at interest would be able to confer with the proper department of government on industrial matters. Tribunals with the power of settlement were proposed as a means of dealing with strikes, which he said were now against the public's interests. For this reason wages could not be settled justly by Capital and Labor unless the public also was called into the conference.

LOWER RESTAURANT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fixing of lower prices to the public is announced as an aim of the Amalgamated Restaurant Owners Association, which combines four organizations of restaurant keepers in a plan to buy supplies in cooperation.

SURPLUS MILK FOR NEW YORK CITY

Conferences Expected to Develop
Plans for Bringing in Extra
2,500,000 Quarts Daily, at
a Price to Be Determined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conferences this week between the milk distributors on the one hand, and the Dairyman's League and the milk conference board on the other, are expected to develop plans for bringing into the city at least part of the 2,500,000 quarts daily surplus milk supply. An agreement between the distributors and the league on the price, to be announced on April 1, is also expected this week. Indications are that increased consumption will meet increased supply and reduce prices more than is usual at this time.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, favors a campaign for increased consumption through public schools and health stations, and the league favors increasing existing agencies for distribution.

Mrs. Louis Reed Weismuller, deputy commissioner of markets, proposed that the Sheffield Farms Company supply surplus milk held by the farmers to the poor at 1½ cents a quart, through charitable organizations, but the company has refused to do this on the ground that it would not accomplish the result desired.

All the officers of the Sheffield Farms Company, which recently posted notices requesting farmers not to increase milk production, but if possible to decrease it, can be prosecuted under the Lever War-Time Food Conservation Act, carrying a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a \$1000 fine, in the opinion of Edward Swann, district attorney.

He believes that this act is still in full effect, and that the Sheffield notice violated that provision of it which makes it unlawful for anyone to restrict the supply of any necessities, or to prevent, limit or reduce the production of any necessities, in order to raise the price, or in order to abet any acts made unlawful by the act. The notice in question, it appears, was sent to the Sheffield manager at Franklinville by one of the younger directors of one of the company's subsidiaries, Loton Horton, president of the company, has told Mr. Swann that he did not see the order, but that he could see nothing wrong about it.

County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn has asked the grand jury there to find out whether milk profiteering exists in Brooklyn.

Mr. Swann would use the \$300,000 made by the city on army food sales in equipping the public schools with refrigerators for the storage and sale at cost of the 2,500,000 quarts of milk surplus.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN
PUSH THE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Though Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb has refused to call a special session of the Connecticut Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, women of the State have not given up hope of getting Connecticut into the list of the 36

states whose ratification votes will bring the amendment into being. Frank B. Brandegee, senior United States Senator from Connecticut, an irreconcilable anti, has expressed the opinion that nothing can now stop the amendment, and suffrage workers are rejoicing in the statement and pushing their campaign for an extra session of the Legislature just a little harder. Advertisements have appeared in several of the state newspapers asking the people generally to take note of the fact that ratification by Connecticut before March 22 means a place in the suffrage sun. The advertisements, after stating that the Delaware and Washington legislatures are expected to ratify the proposed amendment on March 22, asks: "Shall Connecticut travel forever in the oxcart?"

MR. NEWBERRY FOUND GUILTY

Michigan Senator and 16 Others
Convicted of Election Conspiracy—Maximum Penalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator, was convicted on Saturday by a jury in the United States District Court here on a charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws, and sentenced to serve two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and pay a fine of \$10,000. Judge C. W. Sessions passed sentence upon the 17 convicted men at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Just before this sentence he stayed and that a new trial be granted. The motion was denied. A stay of all proceedings for 90 days was granted by the court, pending an appeal.

Paul H. King, campaign manager for Mr. Newberry, was also sentenced to serve two years and pay a fine of \$10,000. Other sentences passed were as follows: John S. Newberry, brother of the senator, Detroit, \$10,000 fine; Frederick Cody, New York, two years and \$10,000 fine; Charles A. Floyd, Detroit, two years and \$5000 fine; William J. Mickel, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, two years; Roger M. Andrews, Menominee, Michigan, one year and six months; Richard H. Fletcher, Bay City, Michigan, one year and three months; Allan A. Templeton, Detroit, one year and six months; Milton Oakman, Detroit, one year and six months; Fred Henry, Flint, Michigan, one year and three months; James F. McGregor, Detroit, one year and three months; Hannibal A. Hopkins, St. Clair, Michigan, one year and one day; Elbert A. Chilson, Ann Arbor, Michigan, one year and one day; Harry O. Turner, Detroit, \$2000 fine; Frank Emery, Detroit, \$2000 fine; George S. Ladd, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, \$1000 fine.

Sentence upon Senator Newberry. Paul H. King and Frederick H. Cody is the maximum under the federal law. The court room was jammed to the doors. The jury reported out shortly before noon. One of the jurors stated that only one ballot on each of the respondents was necessary to obtain a verdict. One juror said that without Paul King's testimony that he had told Senator Newberry it would take \$50,000 to make the campaign, the verdict might have been not guilty for all of the respondents.

The trial of Senator Newberry followed the expenditure in his interest of a great deal more than the allowed \$3750 in the campaign in 1918 which resulted in his election to the Senate.

CHILE SAID TO TAKE NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

Foreign Minister Declares That
His Country Is Not Concerned
in the Controversy
Between Bolivia and Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign Minister Huidobro, in a statement on Friday, declared that Chile was taking no part whatever in the controversy between Bolivia and Peru over the question of a seaport for Bolivia, but was observing the strictest neutrality, negotiating Bolivia's attitude her own affair.

It is pointed out unofficially that the people of Chile do not appear to have taken any extraordinary interest in the dispute, the press carrying scarcely any comment upon it, and government circles seeming equally uninterested. Attention is also called to the fact that the Chilean Minister to Bolivia has been absent from La Paz for four months past on a vacation, which is commented upon as indicating that no delicate affairs were under negotiation. The fact is also pointed to here that a few weeks ago Bolivia established a system of special mining taxes which directly affected Chilean interests. As for Chile's military condition, the commentators declare that she is not buying or preparing munitions, the activity of her munition plants being confined to the making of the bare necessities of her peace time forces.

Settlement Expected Soon

LA PAZ, Bolivia—No break between Bolivia and Peru is looked for by the public of this country as a consequence of the present dispute between the two countries, according to all available indications. In official circles, it is believed that within the next three months an amicable adjustment will be reached.

COLBY CONFIRMATION FAVORED IN REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has reported favorably on the name of Bainbridge Colby to be Secretary of State, and although a few senators reserved the right to speak on the nomination when it comes before the Senate, it is not expected there will be any serious opposition to his confirmation.

Mr. Colby, when he appeared before the committee recently, completely refuted the charges that were made against him, it was said.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS' REQUEST TOO LATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Although Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, had wired and written the

Secretary of State of Nebraska to not receive any filing for him as a Democratic candidate for President, that official said yesterday that under the Nebraska law he saw no way of keeping Governor Edwards' name off the ballot after citizens of the State had entered him in the primary, as was done on Saturday.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, is the only other Democratic entrant. W. J. Bryan is filed as a candidate for delegate at large.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Hiram W. Johnson, and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood are contesting in the Republican preference primary, all ten candidates for delegate at large, and the district candidates, agreeing to vote in the national convention for the winner.

MANY ALIENS ARE BEING RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Large numbers of aliens arrested in raids conducted by the Department of Justice within the last few months are being released by the Department of Labor, it is reported.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, explained that the men were being released because there was no proof against them. An anarchist, Mr. Post said, was subject to deportation whether or not he believed in violence. Membership in the Communist Party was also held by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to be illegal, but the department's policy was to consider Communist Party membership ground for deportation only where it had existed through free choice of the member after the party had issued, last September, the manifesto pronounced illegal by the Secretary. A decision was being awaited as to the legality of membership in the Communist Labor Party. Membership in the Socialist Party was perfectly legal.

WORLD CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for an ecumenical conference representing Christians of many lands were announced yesterday by the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary, as approved by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. A preliminary meeting of an international committee called for Geneva, on August 10 to 11, next, will make plans for what Dr. MacFarland said would be the most widely representative Christian gathering of modern times.

Questions for discussion are to be limited to "the urgent practical tasks of Christian life and service and the possibilities of world-wide cooperation in testimony and action."

Those who have been studying the possibilities of the ecumenical conference hope that its contacts may furnish the basis for such a brotherhood and understanding as shall make future wars impossible.

ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CANAL OPPOSED

New York State Engineer Says
Burden of Cost on People of
That State Would Be Useless
—Barge Line Called Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The projected route of the St. Lawrence River ship canal would place the control of shipping in Canadian hands, and for this improvement the United States would have to pay a large portion of the expense, according to Frank M. Williams, state engineer.

"As New York is always called upon to meet a large percentage of the funds required for any public work," Mr. Williams told the Harlem Board of Trade recently, "we would thus be in the position of a people who, having just expended \$150,000,000 on the construction of the modern and adequate New York Barge Canal, are asked to spend additional funds on another project, abandoning our own route without giving it an opportunity to demonstrate."

Two transfers of freight at New York and Buffalo were less expensive than one continuous voyage between the Great Lakes and the seaboard in either an ocean-going or a Great Lakes vessel. If either of these types were to move through a ship canal they would proceed at a reduced speed because of the restricted depth and width of the canal, and each would have to pay the high insurance rates and retain the full crew required on the Great Lakes or the ocean. This would be expensive, and Mr. Williams thinks it would be long before these vessels would eliminate the ship canal and devote their full attention to lines of traffic better suited to them.

In addition, the St. Lawrence route was not safe, he insisted, because the coast of eastern Canada was foggy and rocky and subject to severe storms. If any canal must be built, and it would seem that only military or naval necessity would make it necessary, it should follow the channel now taken by the Oswego branch and the eastern section of the Erie branch of the barge canal. This would mean the canalization of the Oswego River, Oneida Lake, Mohawk and Hudson rivers to ship instead of barge canal dimensions, and would also necessitate a connecting channel between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. This would be an all-American route under American control, and the shortest one, being the Great Lakes and the seaboard.

PROCLAMATION IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—Field Marshal E. H. Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, has issued a proclamation which forbids any meetings, proceedings, or resolutions by the Legislative Assembly or the provincial councils or other elective bodies, or members of them, outside their legal competence. Violations of the proclamation are to be dealt with by martial law.

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Boarded Tan Veal uppers, with over-weight outsoles, fibre slip sole, extension heels (sizes 1 to 6).

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NULLIFICATIONISTS ARE CHALLENGED

Mr. Bryan to Lead Opposition to New Jersey Governor and Tammany in Their Efforts to Overturn the Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If the wets who stood back of the wet plank placed in the New York State Democratic platform and those who are rallying to the support of Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey try to induce the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco to adopt a similar plank, they will be met by an opposition led by William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bryan has already conducted that opposition, and he has brought the fight against Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Tammany straight into their own State. That was one of the special meanings of the Bryan anniversary dinner given here on Friday night.

Mr. Bryan said with great emphasis that there would be no wet plank in the Democratic national platform, that prohibition had come to stay; that as embodied in the fundamental law of the land it was an issue which now stood forever as a never to be reopened by any sort of nullification campaign. And Mr. Bryan was seconded in this by Judge Samuel Seabury and Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities of this city, both prominent Democrats.

Judge Seabury called the state convention's action in adopting a wet plank, "chicanery," cheap politics, and contrary to the wishes of the people. He said that the party leadership in this State had once more proved that it was opposed to the sentiment of the national party, which would be expressed in no uncertain terms at the convention, after which the same leaders would be only too eager to ratify the dry action there taken.

In Advantageous Position

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, challenged the nullificationists to come on and the dries, now in an advantageous position, where always before they had been hindered by being "on the outside," would lick them.

The Rev. Charles Scanlon, head of the World Prohibition Federation, and Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, added dry strength to the arguments of what was really an enthusiastically pro-Bryan and anti-nullification evening.

Mr. Bryan and Judge Seabury emphasized the necessity of insisting upon enforcement of law at this critical period in the world's history. The Albany wet plank was an attempt to declare New York an outlaw state. But Mr. Bryan held that prohibition, being written into the Constitution, had been settled once and forever, just as the issue of slavery was settled by the Civil War. Neither issue was ever to be raised again. The Democratic Party then, in the Samuel J. Tilden platform, declared the slavery question closed, and the Democratic Party now was not going to reopen an issue which was as tightly closed as was the slavery question then.

Mr. Bryan told of his mortification when as a boy he would be told that his party was a whisky party. That reputation had now been lived down. The party had redeemed itself by standing for the prohibition amendment. No amount of nullification tactics would now induce it to turn back to its old ways on this question. A majority of the Democrats had voted dry, every state had ratified, eight of them had ratified before a single Republican state had done so, and to ask them now to champion the liquor traffic was an insult. The wets thought they could imitate the Albany action and write a wet plank, but they knew now they could not do so. Before the convention there would not be a wet Democrat left to dare ask for such action. Therefore, the wets would want to straddle, which was the normal condition of a wet politician. They would strive to have the platform say nothing on this issue to nominate a noncommittal candidate and then pledge him secretly.

Refusal to Submit

"But," cried Mr. Bryan, "we are not going to submit to a New York bunch coming out there and riding a wet plank onto us or wet action of any sort. In '68, '72 and '76 the Democratic Party three times stood on the Constitution as amended. That's what you always must do if you are a law-abiding citizen. The slavery abolished by the Eighteenth Amendment was worse than Negro slavery. The Negro emancipation was accepted as a question never to be reopened. The abolition of the liquor traffic must be accepted in the same way, as final."

Mr. Coler repeated his previous utterances showing the benefits brought by prohibition, and said that if the wets who adopted the Albany plank had occupied his chair, where they could see what prohibition had done, they would not have voted to saddle that plank on their state party.

"Facts cannot be refuted," said Mr. Coler, "and facts show that prohibition is a blessing."

Mr. Bryan praised Mr. Coler for his courage in opposing the party leaders and the praise was so significant as to lead some auditors to believe that there may be a movement on foot to run Mr. Coler for Governor against any candidate whom Tammany and the wets may select. In such an arrangement, Judge Seabury and other prominent Democrats at the dinner would doubtless figure.

Prohibition Established
Hyman J. Rutledge Denies That Issue Was Forced in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Declarations by the saloon interests that pro-

hibition was voted by the people while the soldiers were in France, were denied by Lyman V. Rutledge, speaking last evening at an open forum meeting in the First Baptist Church in Jamaica Plain. "Before the war," Mr. Rutledge said, "90 per cent of the territory was dry and 60 per cent of the population."

Mr. Rutledge reviewed the prohibition movement from the start, stating that as early as the time of the Egyptian prohibition was advocated. "President Lincoln was assassinated just as much by John Barleycorn as he was by John Wilkes Booth," he declared, stating that just previous to the assassination, Booth had visited all of the saloons along the way to Ford's Theater.

How the United States Brewers Association was organized and what it has done was discussed, and Mr. Rutledge told of the brewers' method of blacklisting any man or company which supported prohibition or the Anti-Saloon League.

"The greatest obligation of the Anti-Saloon League at this time," he said, "is to see that the public sentiment of this nation does not wane. We are here to argue in favor of prohibition and to sustain this reasonable and just law."

One of the reasons why the people of Europe are starving, Mr. Rutledge declared, was that the liquor interests are between them and the grain which they need. The liquor interests are fighting women suffrage, he said, because they know what action the women will take when they have the right to vote.

Mr. Bryan Seeks Place

He Will Make Effort to Be Delegate to Democratic Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—William Jennings Bryan, in addressing the Marquette Club here on Sunday, said that he was starting for Nebraska today to fight for a place on the Nebraska delegation to the National Convention. "And the only reason there is a fight," he added, "is because I am for prohibition."

Reviewing the causes which brought about prohibition and describing the completeness of the victory, he said that there was no more possibility that the saloon would be brought back than that slavery would be revived. The Nation's conscience was aroused on this subject and it would never go back to sleep. No one should be deceived by the claims of the wet attorneys. No matter what they tried, they would not succeed. The brewery, which has been the worst corrupting influence in the country, was not going to be allowed to live after the distillery had been wiped out. We must see that no one is elected who is pledged to violate his oath of office," said Mr. Bryan. "Back of the law there must be built up an increasing conviction in the efficacy of total abstinence. We are going to shake the world by the testimony we shall give of the benefits of prohibition and total abstinence. We will hold the ground we have gained and carry the message to the whole world."

MEMORIAL STATUE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia.—Gov. Westmoreland Davis has signed the legislative bill providing for Virginia's indorsement of the movement to erect at Rip Raps, the site of old Ft. Wolf, Hampton Roads, a statue of brotherhood, as a memorial to the sons and daughters of America who took part in the world war.



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NO PROSPECT SEEN OF DRY REACTION

Congressman Volstead Says Light Wines and Beer Would Bring Back Saloons—Position of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—So far as this session of Congress is concerned, there will be no action tending to weaken or modify the prohibition laws, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, asserted on Saturday. This statement was brought forth by the reports that have been persistently circulated that appeals from various parts of the country declared to indicate the unpopularity of prohibition were having an effect upon many members of Congress, who were disposed to reconsider the question in an effort to find some way of appeasing the sentiment alleged to exist against prohibition.

Mr. Volstead maintains that the only demands are those being put forward by the wets. "More than two-thirds of the House supported the enforcement act, and I can see no reaction among the members now," he asserted. "This talk about light wines and beer means that if you bring them back, you bring back the saloon, and I do not believe that such a change will be made."

On the contrary Mr. Volstead believes that prohibition is being accepted, even in quarters which formerly opposed it, and that in two years there will be little talk about repealing the law. In general, congressmen of both parties are loath to see the issue brought up during the session, partly because of interference with other legislation and partly because of the effect on the political campaign.

Senator Hitchcock's Position

Although Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, who has been talked about as a possible candidate for the presidency, especially by those who wish to encourage the split in the Nebraska Democracy by widening the breach between Mr. Hitchcock and William Jennings Bryan, says that his declaration in favor of legalizing the sale of light wines and beer has been misunderstood, and he has not mollified the feelings of the dries by his discrimination between obedience of the laws as they are enacted and favoring Congress to permit the manufacturing and sale of wine and beer.

The declaration of Senator Hitchcock in favor of an amendment to the prohibition code permitting "light wines and beers" will, of course, array against him the prohibition sentiment of the nation, said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"It ought to defeat him not only as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, but for leadership in the Senate. He had given many people to understand that he had changed his position on this question and would stand for an enforcement of the national prohibition code. The championing a beer and wine amendment is nothing short of an attack on law enforcement."

An Entering Wedge

"The decision of the Supreme Court on the War Prohibition Act not only sustains the one-half of 1 per cent standard, but calls attention to the fact that state legislatures and state

Supreme Court decisions deem it necessary to define that term in order to have effective enforcement of the law. The court surveyed the legislation of the prohibition states and court decisions showing that as strong or stronger standards were justified, and that the definition provided by the Volstead Act is not an arbitrary one. "Practically all of the prohibition laws in the states have been as strong as that in the Volstead Act. The candidates who advocate beer and wine amendments will be in opposition to the laws of most states, and the experience of the state in the standard of the Volstead Act is essential if we are to have law enforcement."

"Beer and light wines have repeatedly been defeated in Congress, in state legislatures, and by the overwhelming majority of the people in Michigan, Colorado, Washington, and many other states. This beer and wine movement is the entering wedge to destroy prohibition. No one will be fooled after reading the history of it in the states."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Brewery Properties Transformed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brewery properties in Boston are rapidly being transformed into important industrial establishments, providing employment for a large number of workers in many instances, and bringing into use for constructive purposes a substantial addition to the floor space devoted to mercantile and industrial activities. The large economic benefits involved in these developments are refuting the predictions of liquor interests that prohibition would result in great financial loss not only by throwing great numbers of brewery workers out of employment but by leaving expensive properties to the ravages of idleness and neglect. The latest transaction involves the purchase by the Boston Wool & Merchandise Stores of four of the largest breweries in Boston for the storage of wool and other merchandise. Two rectifying concerns in this city have been replaced by hardware store, two breweries are making chocolate and confectionery, and others are engaged in the manufacture of denatured alcohol. One of the brewers engaged in making chocolate products is said to have done so well that the floor space devoted to the purpose is being doubled.

Saving in Maintenance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—Prohibition is causing a marked decline in the number of arrests at Lockport, New York. Up until March 15 the city police force made but 39 arrests as compared with 111 during the same period of 1919. A marked saving has been effected by the city in maintenance of prisoners. On March 15 there were 39 prisoners in the county jail as compared with 71 on the same day of last year. This ratio has held good practically since prohibition went into effect.

WAY OUT OF TREATY DILEMMA SHOWN

William Jennings Bryan Tells a Boston Audience What He Thinks of the United States Senate's Refusal to Ratify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The recent action of the United States Senate in refusing to ratify the Treaty of Peace was called "the most colossal crime against our Nation and the civilized world in all history" by William Jennings Bryan, in speaking before the members of the Boston City Club on Saturday evening on "Obstructions to Progress." "Let us tell the President and the Senate that we cannot wait a year before we help Europe," he added, amid much applause.

"Such a question as this," Mr. Bryan continued, "should not be mentioned in a party victory. What difference does it make which party wins if, when they do win, we have lost our opportunity to be the greatest peace-making nation of the world?" Mr. Bryan then outlined his remedy for the present situation. "First," he said, "we should declare the war at an end; second, we should declare in favor of the Nation's participation in the League of Nations on such terms as the majority agree upon; and third, we should propose an amendment to the Constitution, permitting a majority of the Senate and House to ratify a treaty by joint resolution, and in the same way define the Nation's foreign policy, thus making it as easy to end a war as to begin one."

Progress of Reforms

In discussing obstructions to progress Mr. Bryan first called attention to the difficulties which had been encountered in securing such beneficial measures as direct election of United States senators, the income tax, currency reform, woman suffrage, and prohibition, measures which he said he urged 30 years ago, but which were then derided. Present obstructions to progress, he said, are the profiteer and private ownership of public service utilities. He condemned universal military training and favored free speech and the issuance of a government-bulletin to keep all voters posted upon national questions.

Regarding prohibition Mr. Bryan said that "we can tell the liquor forces that never again will an American boy be auctioned off to the saloon-keeper in order to get money to run this government. I think that it is the greatest reform that has ever come in my experience, and I thank God that He has let me live so that I could strike a blow at the most damnable thing that this Nation has ever had." Continuing, he said, "I hope to live to see the day when there will not be a saloon under the flag of any nation in the civilized nations of the world."

Military Plan Opposed

"My opposition to universal military training," he declared, "is that you

cannot have peace without the spirit of peace, and you cannot have the spirit of peace as long as young men are trained in the art of killing."

Speaking of the profiteer and universal military training, he said, "The men may stand for them, but wait until the women get after them." "What I would like to see in every community and city," he said, "is a state commission like we have in Washington—the Federal Trade Commission—with power to investigate."

"You cannot have a free government without free speech or a free press. You must have absolute freedom to criticize any official and propose any change, but which shall be secured by constitutional methods."

"Today the channels of information are in the hands of private individuals. Give us government bulletins that will give unpolluted information to the voter."

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Bryan spoke at Harvard University, urging upon the students the rule by majority and prompt ratification of the Treaty in some form. "If you feel that I have been of any benefit to you, and that you wish to repay me," he said, "there is just one thing you may do. Go home and write letters to the President and to all the senators in Washington you know, saying, 'Let the majority rule!'"

BULGARIAN ELECTION SET FOR MARCH 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement is made that elections for the new Bulgarian Assembly will be held on March 28 to replace the Chamber recently dissolved by the government. The new Assembly is expected to meet on April 18, at the latest.

The dissolution of the former Assembly took place in February. The explanation offered by the government was that it wanted a greater and more stable majority. From other sources came information that only a comparatively small part of the population had participated in the elections for that Assembly, the radical groups having very generally abstained from voting.

SOME WEST POINT VACANCIES UNFILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although 1265 candidates were authorized to take examinations for West Point, and 437 of this number will be exempted from mental examination, there are 72 vacancies for which no candidate appeared, the War Department announces. The department also announces that eight members of the national guard and 13 members of the regular army reported for examination. In view of the fact that it is now too late to provide for another entrance examination this year, members of Congress have been asked to designate candidates who can qualify by certificate for admission to West Point on July 1, in order that the 72 vacancies may be filled.

NEED OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Both Dominating Ones Controlled by Same Economic Forces, Declare Speakers at Meeting of Committee of Forty-Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The meaning of "48" and what the Committee of Forty-Eight purposes to do were set forth at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple on Saturday, at which representatives of the committee spoke, including J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman, and Allen McCurdy, secretary of the national committee, George L. Record of New Jersey, and Amos Pinchot of New York.

It was declared that the time was ripe for a new political party to restore representative government and to move the Capitol of the United States from Wall Street to Washington. It was asserted that there was no real difference between the two large parties; that both were controlled by the same economic forces; that these economic forces thus constituted an invisible government, not representative of the people.

The Committee of Forty-Eight, it was explained, is a movement on the part of patriotic men and women in the 48 states to organize the liberal sentiment of the country, under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, through the discussion of fundamentals, into a political party which shall demand and insure a government of, for, and by the people.

"We again face taxation without representation," Mr. Hopkins said, "but it is an insidious tax built up for a century and for a little group who own the country."

In speaking of the monopolies, Mr. Record said that "we have failed in regulation, because the men to be regulated have captured the men who do the regulating."

Mr. Pinchot spoke of the special privileges enjoyed by the so-called trusts, stating that it was by these special privileges that they were able to prevent effective competition and to force competitors out of business. He favored public ownership of the railroads.

"The committee is trying to focus the minds of the people on a fight between democracy and plutocracy," Mr. McCurdy said.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—New York and Massachusetts speakers are to assist in placing the problems of citizenship before Connecticut women at the Hartford County Citizenship Institute which is to be held on March 24, 25, and 26. Each of the three morning sessions will be devoted to the special school for organizers and to lectures by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker on the machinery of government. They will be open to the public and followed by discussions.

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—a money-saving sale of a mill's surplus

The manufacturer accepted a loss on his unsold stock, in order to secure cash needed at once for new undertakings. In consequence, we are enabled to quote extremely exceptional values throughout a broad selection of the silks in fashionable favor for spring. Your savings will range to 25 per cent.

2,000 yards of tricolette silks
a third below regular at 4.85

Regal tricolette, now at the height of the vogue; here in navy, black, nigre, white, as well as sports colors. Early attendance is suggested to all who would benefit through this remarkable offer.

Black silks are striking features of this sale

36-inch black taffeta silk, priced 2.68. 36-inch black dress satin special at 3.28. 40-inch black satin crepe special at 5.98.
36-inch black dress taffeta, special, 3.48. 40-inch black crepe de chine at 4.38. 40-inch black charmeuse at 7.48.
36-inch black duchesse satin special, 3.08. 40-inch black imported charmeuse, 4.98. 36-inch black Japanese silk at 1.58.

Colored silk specials

36-inch navy taffeta silk, special at 2.68.
36-inch high grade chiffon taffeta, 3.98.
36-inch all-silk satin; navy, brown; 3.28.
40-inch silk radium; navy and flesh; 3.78.
40-inch all-silk georgette; in black, ivory, flesh and street and evening shades; 2.68.

Soft and drapy silks

40-inch all-silk crepe de chine; wanted shades, ivory, flesh and black; at 3.98.
40-inch satin charmeuse, many shades, 5.48.
40-inch imported navy charmeuse, in the new suede finish, specially priced at 4.98.
40-in. satin meteor; ivory, navy, brown; 6.28.

New washable silks

33-inch Japanese shantung, absolutely pure silk, in the natural color, at 2.08.
32 and 36-inch broadcloth shirting, new woven stripes, every thread silk, 3.68.
36-inch wash satin, ivory and flesh, 2.85.
36-inch imported white habutai at 1.98.

Novelty silks—excellent selection

36-inch chiffon taffeta plaid silks, 3.88.
36-inch foulard silks, 2.88. 40-inch printed georgette, 3.48.

40-inch black georgette satin in dress patterns, 5.98 yard. Many foresighted shoppers will select yardage sufficient for two to six dresses, and keep part of it for future requirements.

Sports silks—unusually attractive

37-inch white ripple silk, in plain and jacquard weaves, 4.68.
36-inch tussah silks; ivory, natural, sports colors; at 3.98.

40-inch superior grade white crepe de chine, specially priced at 4.38.

SPANISH FINANCIAL CONDITION IS SOUND

Credit of the Country Is Standing Higher Today Than Ever Before, Value of Peseta Having Steadily Risen Since the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In various ways questions of finance and credit have been occupying the close attention of different sections of the Spanish public recently. These are extremely interesting and important, and reflect the vastly changed situation as between the pre-war period and the present time. They also emphasize more pitifully than ever the opportunities the country loses, in spite of its much enhanced situation and its most considerable gains—owing to the state of its governmental affairs and Administration.

If Spain had at this moment a reasonably settled and efficient government—say of the quality that most European countries had six years ago—its Administration would be only moderately sound, and there would be an intelligent appreciation of the opportunities afforded to her for enormous industrial and trade development such as would sweep her on to the crest of the waves, she might forthwith occupy one of the proudest positions in the world.

Spain's Opportunities

Recently many foreign personages of most eminent financial and commercial standing have visited the country and made an examination of facts and circumstances, and they have been invariably enormously impressed. The remark is common that as Spain was once by way of being one of the leading and most successful of nations, so her time is coming again, and that she has it in her, if she will exert herself, to hasten this time, for never had the nation such opportunities as at present. One finds that the majority of such students, despite the Spanish governmental deficiencies and the childish games of the politicians who are forever establishing, propounding, and discussing their multitudinous "criticisms," as they all call them, hold the belief that Spain is going forward to a great future.

The nations are now paying her the closest attention, something in the way of court. France, it is implied in some quarters, dare hardly press her Morocco pretensions very far. England is respectful, and Italy much more so. Germany, he it noted, is making considerable headway at this moment. The Spanish people in general have sympathy with her and they certainly admire her enterprise, which just now may be said to be better than that of any other nation.

Sympathy for Germany Shown

The 80,000 Germans who were in Spain during the war, and at the conclusion of peace, for the most part all keen people and engaged intimately in industrial and commercial affairs, are in the nature of an organized and patriotic community. The scheme organized by them in the first stages of the war, to use Spain to the utmost, to make her a kind of outer Germany, with a fine organization at every port, and every big town and commercial center, still holds good, though their plans were engineered in the anticipation of a German victory or at least of a draw. The necessity is greater now, and German pushfulness is getting ahead in the peninsula. There is no anti-German sentiment here.

In this connection there may be a note upon the recent refusal of the Spanish Government to receive, as the new German Ambassador in Madrid, Dr. Rosen, whom the German Government proposed to send there to fill the vacancy which has existed for some time, since, in fact, at the request of the Spanish Government the late Ambassador was withdrawn from Madrid as the result of his extensive and most extraordinary machinations. Germany is bent on furthering her interests in every possible manner, and from her own point of view it would certainly appear that Dr. Rosen would be a fine man to further them in her own way, for in the past in connection with Moroccan affairs, and particularly at the time of the Algeiras discussions, he played very vigorously the part of agitator and was paid by the Manesmann brothers. Spain conceives it to be her own best interests to be as clear as possible of this kind of thing, and not to run the serious risk of getting into trouble with the Allies.

To this it may be added that the Spanish Government has just determined to strengthen its diplomatic representation abroad considerably, and particularly to furnish up the embassies and legations, take new premises where desirable, and generally to make the Spanish representation more imposing than it has been. For this purpose a special commission of the Chamber has just resolved to ask Parliament to vote 12,000,000 pesetas for the improvement of the building establishments of the Spanish embassies abroad and the acquirement of new premises.

Financial Situation Good

On the general finance question the fact is clear that Spanish credit stands higher at the present time than ever before. Here, then, is the remarkable fact that Spanish Finance, after hesitating a little behind par, have now scored triumphantly beyond it—a remarkable situation, in view of the world's financial state, for a 4 per cent stock, and not to be accounted for by the situation of the exchanges, as some would expect. Some idea of the change that has come over the complexion of things may be gathered from the simple reminder that at the time of the Cuban War, when Spanish fortunes were low, the Spanish 4 per cent stock fell to below 30. Those who bought then and held, and their

capital now more than three times what it was. There are many at home and abroad who have believed in the future of Spain; their numbers are being continually increased, and for obvious reasons. Spain has one supreme political trouble to face and surmount. When she overcomes it she will leap ahead. That is the view expressed by the soundest and most impartial students of the situation.

At the same time, the value of the peseta, though indeed a little lower than at one period during the war, is remarkably high, and has been steadily advancing since the armistice. At that period it had gone some way toward its normal mark, being quoted at between 23 and 24 to the pound sterling. Since last June, when it was a trifle over 23, it has decreased in value until in September it was 22 to the pound, and at the end of the year only 19.65, while at the time of writing it is about the same. Its par is 25-25½. The conditions and circumstances which bring about this state of affairs are, of course, well understood, but the good credit of the country permeates them all. The situation, when the exchanges of Europe are tumbling to pieces, is sufficiently impressive. It is evident that one effect of this state of things must be to favor commercial relations between Spain and the United States.

Spain's Gold Reserve

It is worth noting how the Spanish gold reserves are still increasing; even though it was said long ago, by others, that the limit of this kind of thing had been reached and there would be little more shipment of the yellow metal to the peninsula. Quite recently the English ship, Ortega, unloaded at Corunna 34 boxes containing £60,000 in gold destined for the banks of Spain. In 1914 the Banco de España had in its vaults a sum of 675,000,000 pesetas in gold, and it was then the dream of Spain that this sum might be raised to the 1,000,000,000 mark, which the optimists considered might be done in a decade or thereabouts if all went well.

It is a matter of financial history that, thanks to the food and other stuffs supplied to the French and others by Spain, thanks to the thousands of mules, well-laden, that went over the passes of the Pyrenees to Bayonne and elsewhere, thanks to the boots the French Army needed and which were made for them in Spain, and thanks to many other war circumstances, from which Spain profited enormously, the 1,000,000,000 was reached when the war was only a few months old, and some time later the 2,000,000,000 was reached. At the end of last January the amount was 2,000,423,410 pesetas. Besides this, the Banco de España holds 637,000,000 in silver. It is stated that extensive purchases of gold and silver are being made in the United States.

Treasury's Credit

The signature of the King has just been obtained to a decree to raise the fiduciary circulation of the bank from 4,000,000,000 to 4,500,000,000 pesetas. The last decree was signed as recently as January 2, authorizing the increase of the fiduciary circulation from 3,500,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 pesetas, the loans made to other countries through the intermediary of the banking consortiums, the commercial necessities of Spain, and the rise in the cost of commercial goods and produce determining the increase of the notes in circulation, which at the last reckoning amounted to 3,540,000,000 pesetas. In face of that reality and to avoid the necessity of paying in silver, the government determined upon the increase of the fiduciary circulation as stated. The bank has to guarantee the increase with gold, and to increase from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 pesetas the Treasury's maximum credit in its current account with the bank.

Another interesting financial item is the announcement that the Republican group in the Chamber is bringing forward a motion to summon a conference of all the South American states and Portugal with the object of establishing an international bank for the purpose of liquidating the rates of these countries and Spain. According to this scheme, the Spanish Government would provide the bank with a sum up to 500,000,000 pesetas in gold, which would be the government's subscription to the share capital of the new institution. What will happen to this scheme remains to be seen.

FLAGS OF THE NEW STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The flags which have been adopted by the new states recognized by the Allies under the Peace Treaty clauses were described in a note issued by the French Minister of Marine recently. These flags are entitled to recognition both at sea and in port, and are designated as follows: Latvia, horizontal stripes of red, white, and red; Estonia, blue, black, and white in horizontal stripes; Georgia, a striking flag in rich crimson, with a rectangle, half black and half white, in the upper corner; and the Hedjaz, black, green, and white in horizontal stripes.

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SUFFRAGISTS NOW TO MEET IN GENEVA

International Alliance Decides to Hold Its Congress in Switzerland Instead of in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As already referred to in these columns, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has suffered a severe disappointment by the refusal of the Spanish authorities concerned, to allow the alliance the use of the Grand Opera House in Madrid for the holding of the forthcoming international congress in May. As the Grand Opera House is the only building adequate for the accommodation of the congress, the alliance has been obliged to cancel its present arrangements, and the congress will now be held in Geneva, probably in the first week in June.

Miss Chrystal Macmillan, first recording secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the decision to refuse the use of the Grand Opera House to the alliance for the holding of the congress is not a matter of business, but is occasioned by a far graver cause. According to information which has reached them, a campaign has been set on foot to misrepresent the activities of the alliance—which is an organization including affiliated associations of no fewer than 26 countries, and containing the names of many of the most representative and distinguished women in the suffrage movement the world over.

Misrepresentation of Alliance

"For some reason," Miss Macmillan said, "it has been represented in Spain that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is a body of persons masquerading under a false pretext, but whose real object is to work against the Roman Catholic church. This story, which the alliance has only just heard, is believed in high ecclesiastical circles in Spain, and has even been used to mislead those in very responsible political and religious positions in England."

Miss Macmillan pointed out that there are many Roman Catholics in the associations affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and that the Catholic Woman Suffrage Society in England, which is a warm supporter of the object of the alliance, namely, the enfranchisement of women of all nations—would have been represented at the Madrid congress. She also recalled that at the Budapest congress in 1913 Mr. Alexander Giesswein, a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, not only was present at the congress but addressed one of its big public meetings, while the Pope also has expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage.

"We regret the misconception all the more," Miss Macmillan said, "since we know from its own statements that the Accion Catolica in Spain, which is a large body of devout Roman Catholic women, is in favor of woman suffrage and is working actively for it under the leadership of the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. We can, therefore, only believe that perhaps there are in Spain, as in other countries, persons and even organizations masquerading under a false pretense of religion, who, alarmed to see the enthusiastic and able way in which Spanish women are awakening to their new rights and responsibilities, have misrepresented the aim and object of our great international alliance, which unites within it women of every color, creed, and nationality in common effort to secure political rights for women."

Suffrage Movement Full of Vitality

"We hope," Miss Macmillan added, "that the gravity of the error will be realized by those responsible, and an acknowledgment will be made to us of the groundlessness of these statements, which are injurious alike to us and to those who make them." Miss Macmillan said that when she

was in Spain a few weeks ago she found the woman suffrage movement full of vitality, and that the cause of feminism had received a great impetus from the decision to hold the international congress in Madrid. She had recently received a letter, she said, in which the writer stated that the Spanish press daily had some mention of feminism. Everywhere it was spoken of, and many discussions were held on the subject.

When the alliance congress committee was faced with the necessity for changing its plans it immediately telegraphed to the Swiss society, which had already extended an invitation to the alliance to hold the congress this year at Geneva, and a reply has been received expressing the delight of the Swiss women suffragists to have the congress held in their town. Miss Macmillan pointed out that this year's congress will be of special importance.

It is now seven years since the last international congress was held, and at that time the only countries that had woman suffrage were Australia, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, and some of the states in the United States of America. This year not only will there be a large body of women of different nationalities who have won the parliamentary vote, but it is intended to get as many women M. P.'s from the various countries as possible to address the congress. Many important questions will be decided, the chief being the future of the alliance. Other important proposals for discussion are the adoption of a woman's charter, and women's status in the League of Nations. Another interesting feature of the congress will be the number of eastern women who will be present.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The education committee of the London County Council has issued a report resulting from interviews with deputations representing the Retail News Agents Association and the Committee of Wage Earning Children. The report states that after giving careful consideration to the question of the employment of children before school hours, the conclusion had been reached that the council should avail itself of the power to make a by-law permitting such employment. The council considered, however, that it should be restricted to the delivery of newspapers, and the carrying out of light household work, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 a. m.

This report was brought up at a meeting of the County Council recently, when Maj. Haden Guest moved that, having regard to the paramount importance of educational considerations, the recommendation be referred back to the committee, with instructions to take steps to prevent the employment in the County of London of any child under the age of 14. Major Guest said that those who wished that children under the age of 14 should be employed had the duty of showing very clearly why such employment should be necessary. The council should take very great care before it embarked on any regulation which made it possible for boys and girls to be employed in unsuitable ways.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Freemantle, speaking as a medical man, said that the idea that a boy should not do any work before breakfast was absurd. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett urged the council to take the opportunity of sweeping away the possibility of children working under the age of 14. It was ultimately decided that in the proposed by-laws a clause should be inserted prohibiting minors working on Sunday. The clause would also prohibit the employment of children under 14 in barbers' shops, selling programs and refreshments, taking tickets, or being otherwise employed in or about any place of amusement. The by-law will further enact that children may not be employed in, nor carry on, street trading.

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DEMAND FOR LINEN AS GREAT AS EVER

Disappearance of Russia as Flax Grower, However, Reduces World's Crop 60 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—A correspondent has written some very illuminating facts on the flax situation to the Belfast News-Letter. He maintains that the world is faced not only with a shortage of flax, but with absolute scarcity and the results are seen in the famine prices that prevail for linen goods, which are now seven times as high as before the war and must go higher still. This, he says, is because while the demand for linen is as great as, or greater than ever, the supply of linen flax is only one-third or probably one-fourth the old total. And the prime factor producing this situation is the disappearance of Russia as a flax-growing country. The linen industry today is in the same position owing to the collapse of Russia, as the cotton trade was in the sixties when the American cotton was taken off the world's markets during the Civil War.

A few figures will show Russia's importance to the linen industry. She was responsible for 60 per cent of the entire flax crop of the world. The world's crop was from 600,000 to 650,000 tons per annum, of which she produced over 400,000 tons. Russian exports of flax from 1904 to 1913 ranged from 146,000 tons to 310,692, which latter figure was reached in 1912.

Net Supply Reduced

In 1913 Britain imported 102,453 tons, of which over 80,000 came from Russia, the Irish flax crop accounting for 13,439 tons. In 1919 the British imports of flax and tow were 11,103 tons, of which Russia provided 3868. Thus in 1919 the net supply was less than a third of the average pre-war quantity.

In the linen-weaving industry the situation is even worse, for in 1913, 27,863,154 pounds of linen yarns came into Great Britain, largely from Belgium. Last year only 838,158 pounds were imported, so that at present the manufacturers are dependent on home-spun yarns.

Dealing with the present year, The News-Letter's correspondent points out that Belgian or Courtrai flax is essential to the finer end of the linen industry, and imports of these will probably come in in sufficient quantities to tide over the worst difficulties. Last year's import of 373 tons came in during the last two months of the year, evidently under an agreement which the government made, to exchange three tons of Irish or Russian flax for one of Belgian. Belgium is sowing a large acreage, but is restricting export, and this also applies to France, so that it would be unsafe to build on this to relieve the British situation. The prospect of getting hold of the flax remaining in Lithuania is not very bright, owing to the difficulties of transport in getting the supplies together, apart from the fact that the Lithuanians must want a considerable amount of clothes themselves.

Ulster's Producing Power

So additional sources of supply must be found, and the only part of the world accessible to the British linen industry which has responded to the need is Ireland, which at present means Ulster. The acreage under flax in Ireland in 1913 was 59,305. After this the maximum was reached in 1915 with 142,355, falling in 1919 to 95,610. In 1915 the guaranteed price was from 35s. to 45s. per stone. In 1919 the price was reduced 10s. and the acreage was reduced by close on 50,000 acres, which provides the lesson: if increased acreage is desired, increased prices must be paid. In the years 1861-1870 the average acreage under flax was 221,266 acres, the maximum being reached in 1864, viz., 301,693, which shows what could be done if the stimulus were forthcoming.

And the only thing that will stimulate the farmer to the necessary effort is an open market.

The correspondent, who is apparently well informed, offers it as his opinion that the flax shortage is too great to be suddenly ended, and will not be ended for some years, though there will be a gradual reduction in price. This opinion, he says, is a disinterested one. His view is that unless more flax can be got, the linen operatives may be working only 15 to 20 hours a week before the end of 1920, a situation which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. Finally, he deprecates the discussion of the decontrol of flax degenerating into an attack on the spinners, as from his own knowledge the majority of the spinners, he says, are not opposed to the removal of the control.

ART AND BEAUTY IN ACTUAL LIFE

British Lecturer Says Industry to Be Reconstructive Must Be as Free and Creative as Possible

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The influence of a garden suburb in developing a corporate spirit is very evident in the garden suburb of Hampstead with its attractive play center for the young folks and the cooperation among the different groups and societies in giving the people opportunities for discussing the questions of the day, particularly in regard to the work of reconstruction and the place of beauty in the life of the people, both in their work and in their leisure.

Edward Carpenter, speaking under the auspices of the Labor, Independent Labor, and Fabian groups, on "Art and Beauty in Actual Life," declared that much that passed for art and beauty in modern life was neither, and that there was not much scope for either in the ordinary activities of the workers in the factory, in the mine, and in the office. In his opinion the practice of art at the present time was, in the main, trivial, mean, and commonplace, nor could it be as healthy and beautiful as it ought to be, when it was divorced from the actual life of the people.

Art Considered Unimportant
In the most important things of daily life art was usually considered unimportant, unnecessary, consequently those who wanted to see lovely works of art in common things had to go to Russia, to the Balkans, to Arabia, India, China, Japan, although Japan's modern commercial system was fast destroying her art. In China for 40 centuries the Emperor had gone forth into the field at the appointed season with his silver plow—symbolizing the honor and grace of the work. The harvesting and threshing of the corn, the bringing in of the crops, instead of being a joyous festival have been the mechanical, unbecoming, through the introduction of machinery and the cheap labor picked up from the cities. Traveling down the east coast of England he looked out on a beautiful scene—bright sunshine, blue skies, cirrus clouds, the sea "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue" and flecked

with foam. Fields a mass of glorious color harmonies, but the workers? Hideous blots on the picture, hideously ragged, hideously uninterested in their labor.

Artist Workers of the Past

Thought drifted back inevitably to the medieval guilds, with their artist workers, when each workman, although working under certain general rules, was, to a considerable extent, free to do his own creative work. Unless workers were allowed to give individual expression to their work, which was one of the chief needs in producing beauty, there could be no live, joyous pleasure in production. If industry was to be reconstructive, reproductive, it must be as free and creative as possible. A certain amount of seemingly uninteresting, unbecomingly mechanical work might be necessary, but that done a worker would take up creative work for the sheer joy of doing it.

Although the instinct for creative work had been largely atrophied by 100 years of the competitive wage system, so that the mass of workmen were ingrained with the idea that they could not "work" unless some one "employed" them. Countless instances could be recalled of corners of mean houses in mean streets converted into "workshops" where, after the day's mechanical toil, things of use and beauty were made for the love of it, the love of giving expression to individuality, instead of to some one else's thoughts.

Lord Leverhulme had spoken of the advantage of a six hours' day and the speaker asked why this should not be? Why should not four hours be devoted to the needs, the good of the community, and the rest of the day to the artist's individual work? This would mean a transformation in the land system so that land would be accessible for all who wished to cultivate the soil, or work in their own workshops, but this would be done when it was recognized that beautiful work and true wealth could only be produced by happy, sane people, with beautiful thoughts.

IRISH DELEGATION FOR LEIPZIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin Industrial Development Association was specially invited to appoint delegations to visit both the Lyons Fair in France and the Leipzig Fair in Germany, to study the opportunities for reciprocal trade between Ireland and Germany and France. The association was also asked to arrange exhibits for the spring show in each case. This was found to be impossible owing to the export of so many Irish goods being prohibited, and the time for organization being so short. It was, however, decided to send a delegation to the Leipzig Fair, which was held from February 29 to March 6. Special facilities were given as to travel and free entry of samples and luggage. As the Lyons Fair ran partly concurrently with that at Leipzig, it was decided to send delegates to the autumn show in Lyons in October, which includes foodstuffs, agricultural products, and new methods connected with agriculture, all of which are of special interest to Ireland.

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NATIONALIZATION IN
BRITAIN ATTACKED

**Taking Over of Mines Would
Only Be First Step Toward
Acquirement by Labor of
Land, Shipping, and Banking**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—An important two-days' conference, organized by the Federation of British Industries, of manufacturers and producers, was held in London recently under the chairmanship of W. Peter Rylands, president of the Federation of British Industries.

In his opening address the chairman said that at the present time it would be impossible to restore the financial equilibrium on the continent of Europe without artificial means. The debtor countries were so situated that they could not export at all. Germany seemed to offer an extreme case of the result of a country consuming more than it produced. The effect of the creation of an excessive credit, coupled with the absence of any material production for export, had been the extravagant inflation of prices and the depression of the mark almost to zero.

National Bankruptcy

There were two alternatives. One was national bankruptcy—that was to say a national social upheaval—and starting absolutely afresh, which was a solution which would seem to be imposed by the ordinary operation of economic loss. The other alternative was the intervention of artificial assistance provided by human ingenuity. There was, however, in connection with the latter alternative, the danger that if Germany were rehabilitated in this way, she might work out a policy directed ultimately to revenge.

Mr. Rylands did not think that Bolshevism would ever get a hold over the country. The native good sense of the people, their high level of education, and the readiness with which their political organizations responded to any reasonable grievance, he thought, would prevent it.

Continuing, Mr. Rylands said they must no longer consume more than they produced. Their duty was to emphasize the importance of economy. He urged manufacturers to increase their reserves out of profits. They must do their utmost to increase production, and while not grudging the return of Germany as a producer they must see that British manufacturers obtained the largest possible share in supplying the world's requirements. He believed it would be wise to restrict imports from the United States, everything in the nature of luxuries or non-essentials.

Large Export Trade Urged

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., proposing a resolution urging the expansion of export trade as a means of improving the value of the pound sterling, advised the development of a connection with South America, where there was an enormous demand for English goods. He considered that the chances for British trade reestablishing and developing connections abroad were particularly favorable at the present moment.

A resolution, moved by Max Murrison, on the subject of prices and profits, urging the government to remove, as far as possible, all restrictions upon trade and to encourage the greatest possible development of production and distribution through normal channels, was carried unanimously. Sir Agernon Firth, in seconding the motion, said that nothing could prevent high prices except an increase in the supply. Workers, manufacturers, and everybody else must be induced to stimulate production and to devote a very large proportion of their production to the export trade. Unless their manufactured goods were exported they would never get their exchanges right.

State Management Opposed

The following day an important debate took place on nationalization, and a resolution was carried pledging the conference to oppose any attempt to impose state management or state ownership upon the country. Sir Adam Nimmo, in introducing the motion, said they need be in no doubt as to Labor's position in this matter. Their intention was not only to have state ownership and state management, but ultimately to go a step further and secure the total socialization of industry. He maintained that in order to carry the community with them the Miners Federation had adopted the plausible attitude of accepting the majority report of the Sankey Commission, knowing perfectly well that by the councils and committees that they proposed to set up, under that report, for the administration of the industry, they intended to secure ultimately the domination of the whole industry.

"In dealing with this matter," Sir Arthur continued, "we require to have regard to the complete organization and the strength of the Miners Federation, and, having regard to these factors, it must be plain to every one that ultimately what will be secured will be the policy in connection with that industry which will be to the fullest extent possible the policy of the Miners Federation. And eventually the whole of this industry will be worked by the workers for the sake of the workers, and from their point of view, although mistaken, for the interest of the general community. The nationalization of the mines would only be one step toward the nationalization of land, shipping, banking, and insurance." Labor, he maintained, had no intention of stopping even there, but intended ultimately to secure in its own hands the whole means of production in the country.

Country's Vital Interests

"That being the issue," Sir Arthur said, "all employers ought to be able

to find themselves on absolutely common ground. There ought to be no doubt as to the grounds of defense and attack that we ought to take, and we ought to be absolutely concentrated in the position that we take up in defense of what we believe to be the vital interests of the country."

All employers of labor, Sir Arthur declared, should move in one solid phalanx in opposition to any attempt not only to nationalize the mines of the country, but to nationalize any of its industries whatever. "We want," he concluded, "to have a clear and definite declaration of policy by the government without delay, and there should be a declaration of the absolute decontrol of industry at the earliest possible moment."

Question of Transport

The question of transport was touched upon, and the conference resolved that it was of the greatest importance that the railways should not be permanently subject to bureaucratic or political control. He urged the government to reappoint the select committee of 1918 to consider the whole question of the future of the railways.

In moving a resolution, viewing with alarm the chaotic condition into which the government had allowed the coal policy of the country to drift and declaring that the distribution of the coal required for industry ought to be allowed to follow its natural course in satisfaction of industrial requirements, Lord Gainsford maintained that the decontrol of the coal industry was as important as the decontrol of other industries. Coal owners asked the support of every industry in helping them to work out a system by which the coal industry might be decontrolled.

BRITISH LAW CLERKS
CLAIM NEW STATUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—A feeling of dissatisfaction prevails among solicitors' clerks regarding the general conditions of their employment and the difficulties placed in the way of their advancement in the legal profession. Chief among their grievances at the moment is the question of wages. To discuss this and other requests a deputation from the National Federation of Law Clerks was recently received by the council of the Law Society.

At a conference of law clerks held last Easter, the federation called for an immediate and substantial increase on their pre-war rates of pay, and advocated equal pay for women clerks in grades corresponding to the men. It is now felt that as a step toward establishing a recognized status for law clerks the time is opportune for the granting of increased facilities for highly skilled men to rise from the lower to a higher grade in the profession.

The federation is now strongly pressing for a concession which will enable clerks of at least 10 years' standing to become solicitors. They urge, as an expedient, the exemption of such clerks from the preliminary law examination. A Whitley Council in London with local councils in various centers is another feature of the federation's present program.

ENTENTE POLICY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—The following resolution has been passed unanimously by the National Council of the Independent Labor Party: "On behalf of the Independent Labor Party and its executive, we strongly protest against the policy of the Entente in encouraging the monarchist reaction in Hungary, and condemn the imprisonment, torture, and execution of socialists as an offense and outrage, and we offer sympathy and support to all who are subject to this persecution. We are doing all we can to bring the facts to public knowledge in the country and to influence the British Government." The resolution is signed by Philip Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald, Neil Maclean, M. P., and Ethel Snowden.

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FILM OF FORMER
KAISER CENSORED

**Berlin Criminal Court Orders
Offending Reel to Be Entirely
Destroyed as Being Detrimen-
tal to Germany's Prestige**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser film case which has been occupying the Berlin Criminal Court recently has received considerable comment in the newspapers and created no little stir in cinema circles.

This was the outcome of an announcement placarded all over the town some time ago, advertising a film shortly to be released called "Kaiser Wilhelm's Glory and Its Finish," and dealing with entirely historical but sufficiently notorious events in the former monarch's career. These events followed one another in natural if somewhat hurried sequence and were portrayed by an actor in miraculously accurate "make-up." The biggest picture theater in Berlin was hired for the initial performance, but as the date drew near it became an open secret that the students would attend the premiere in force with a view to creating a disturbance.

This fact was utilized by the Fatherland Party to obtain an interdict from the present government, always eager to discourage threatening storms. The performance was abandoned, and at the same time an appeal came from the same source to prevent the export of the film as being detrimental to Germany's prestige and calculated to injure it yet more in the eyes of the world. Since then considerable interest has been aroused in its ultimate fate, and that of the quite considerable amount of money invested in it. This week's verdict has settled matters once and for all. The Kaiser film is to be destroyed in its entirety, negatives included, and the people who have lost their money, says the public prosecutor, "deserve to do so."

Germany's Censorship

The present case is not merely interesting from the points of view of the arguments advanced in court, but as the forerunner of the reinstitution of the censorship in Germany. One of the first acts of the new régime was its abolition. One of the growing signs of the times is the opinion, voiced by all parties, of the crying need of its reinstatement. The action was not brought by the former Kaiser, but by the State. It was not a case of lese-majesté, but of propaganda. "The Kaiser is an historical personage, and as such his permission is unnecessary for the representation of his person," said the public prosecutor, "provided, of course, that nothing actually detrimental to his interests has been portrayed. . . . but at a time when the extradition question is acute this film shown abroad might easily prejudice people otherwise dispassionate in their judgment."

This is an echo, from a totally different quarter, of the voice crying in the wilderness that called attention to the possible dangers to the white races in the East attending the representation of the film "Broken Blossoms." The propaganda value of "Auction of Souls" has been well attested. Years ago all the world laughed at the British censor who prohibited a performance of "The Mikado" for the length of an important Japanese visit, the protest resulting in the abandonment of Miss

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Maud Allan's dancing before Indian audiences, which was hailed as a triumph. The value of the film, especially as a means of propaganda, is enormous; in fact, it cannot be estimated. The value of the censorship is another story, and nowhere can it be better illustrated than in Germany today.

The Kaiser Impersonator

The Kaiser film was frankly prompted by sordid motives; it is rumored that his impersonator fawned for imperial favor in days gone by; he is socially impossible today, even in Socialist Germany. It has served to arouse even those who were more or less indifferent to the flood of so-called "morality" films overwhelming the country for the past year. Teutonic thoroughness, combined with Mesopotamian appreciation of the sensuous side of art, have done their very best, and the result has been an appeal to the government. Strange to say, the National Assembly, known to be in sympathy with the movement, has not accepted the proposal for a new censorship unconditionally, but passed it on to the People's Committee, at which the film manufacturers are reported to have expressed dissatisfaction. The committee is representative of all parties.

As a preliminary to first proceedings it inspected the former censor's office. The result was as the film manufacturers had feared. After three days' debate the following points were conceded: That a film is to be accepted upon proposal. It is to be rejected when examination reveals a tendency to injure public order and safety, to belittle any religion or religious institution, to pander to the lower instincts of mankind, or to injure German prestige, or the amicable relationship of Germany with foreign countries. It further fixes the age of admittance to performances at 18, and demands that the censorship exclude from arbitration anybody connected with the trade.

Censorship Amendments Proposed

The union of German film manufacturers has protested against the above, and the following amendments have been suggested: That the censorship be composed of five members, consisting of a police official at the head of affairs and of four experts, of which one must belong to the trade, one to the picture-house lessees, one belonging to a literary or artistic circle, and the fourth a social worker. It may be rejected only when public safety and order is absolutely in danger, or the religious sentiments of the audience deeply offended, or if the film be thought demoralizing, when it will suffice to cut the offending parts away. No film may be rejected for political reasons only. The age for admittance is to be fixed at 16, at which it is pointed out "countless youths served their country." The struggle is in full progress, and one is curious as to the result. "Public order and safety" are delicate things nowadays, and political "reasons" often strangely unreasonable. The censorship has a thorny path before it.

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OPERATIONS UPON
INDIA'S FRONTIER

**Prospect of Peace, It Is Said, Is
Dependent on Final and
Crushing Blow to Tribesmen
—Ruse Adopted to Gain Time**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India—The British advance on the frontier was still being continued at the time of writing, when the Derajat column had already arrived at the great plateau on Sora Rogha, literally "the cold plain," where they encamped. Sora Rogha is about a mile northwest of Shilmanzai, which lies in the Tank Zam surrounded by acres of rich cultivated land. The enemy did not attempt to give battle on ground so unfavorable to himself, but he harassed the picketing operations by continual sniping. At Jandola some of the tribesmen handed in a number of tribal rifles, but there was not the slightest sign of peace about the camp and attacks on the pickets were kept up incessantly.

Enemy's Sincerity Doubted

Interest centered around the real intentions of Musa Khan and Fazl Din, but no confidence was felt in the sincerity of any peace pourparlers they might put forward. After a severe fight Musa Khan sent his seals to Jandola as a sign of his submission, explaining that no pen or paper could be obtained. This obvious ruse to gain time was refused, and a properly signed document demanded. This was finally sent, but fell far short of a full surrender, and was probably merely designed to gain time to seek reinforcements which Musa Khan had gone to collect.

The tribesmen were led by two fanatical nullahs, Fazl Din and Hamzullah. It must be seriously emphasized that the tribesmen's surrender must include a definite undertaking to give up modern rifles and until such complete surrender is made trouble must follow. An eight-day armistice, which had been granted to the Mahsuds after the battle of Ahnai Tangi,

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had to be canceled owing to a breach of faith by the enemy and preparations were made for a further advance.

Resistance Fanatical

It is considered that the resistance of the tribesmen opposed to the column was almost entirely fanatical and that any attempt to bring them to reason, except by force of arms, would be futile. An attempt already made to bring about peace by sections proved a failure. The general opinion is that the fighting tribesmen were those who, having secured rifles, refused to give them up at the order of their nominal leaders. In this case the prospect of peace must be postponed until they have received a final and crushing blow to their resistance. Very little effort was made by the various sections of the Tachi Waziris to bring in the outstanding portion of their fine and security rifles.

GRAND ORANGE COUNCIL TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BELFAST, Ireland—The Imperial Grand Orange Council, which consists of elected delegates from the Grand Orange Lodges of the English-speaking world, including the United States of America, will hold its long deferred triennial conference in July this year. The council last met in July, 1912, in Glasgow, and it was then decided to hold the next meeting in Winnipeg, but the war stopped this. The triennial council was initiated in 1866 for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of Orangism and Protestantism generally, with the view of devising means for the extension of Orangism in various parts of the Anglo-Saxon world. The conference will last for one week.

The matter was well summed up by Judge Brereton Barry, who gave judgment in a case of a motor car having been fired on, when he said: "The occurrence is due to this combination called a strike. From my point of view, it is not a strike at all. A strike is a combination of workmen to improve their position in the way of wages, or where they are suffering from some grievance, but this seems to be a combination, simply because the people who find it convenient and expeditious to use motor cars in the committing of murder and outrage, should be embarrassed in their proceedings by the 'permit order.' The drivers' agreed to have their photographs on their licenses stamped by the police, and also not wittingly to allow their cars to be used for illegal purposes."

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to be held in the Auditorium of the Store from November 1 to 13, 1920. Upon request, a prospectus of the Exhibition, containing the regulations which will govern exhibitors, may be secured upon application to the Photographic Exhibit Bureau of the Store.

The list of awards includes a first prize of \$100.00; a second prize of \$75.00, a third prize of \$50.00, twenty-seven smaller awards and as many honorable mentions as the board of judges may decide. Entries for the exhibition will close October 10, 1920.

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IRISH MOTOR DRIVERS'
STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland—The motor drivers' strike against the proposed police permits has been settled, and when one reads the correspondence between the chief commissioner of police and the drivers' representatives, it is difficult to see why there has been any strike at all. The police have met the men in every possible way while adhering to the spirit of the order, and if at first, instead of rushing out on strike, the men had entered into negotiations with the police over what were, to them, obnoxious points, there would never have been a strike at all. It must have cost the city of Dublin a good many thousand pounds, first and last.

The matter was well summed up by Judge Brereton Barry, who gave judgment in a case of a motor car having been fired on, when he said: "The occurrence is due to this combination called a strike. From my point of view, it is not a strike at all. A strike is a combination of workmen to improve their position in the way of wages, or where they are suffering from some grievance, but this seems to be a combination, simply because the people who find it convenient and expeditious to use motor cars in the committing of murder and outrage, should be embarrassed in their proceedings by the 'permit order.' The drivers' agreed to have their photographs on their licenses stamped by the police, and also not wittingly to allow their cars to be used for illegal purposes."

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PROSPERITY OF
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Steady Increase in Assets Behind the Stock—Orders Coming in at the Rate of \$1,000,000 a Day, and Outlook Bright

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That General Electric is an investment stock is not indicated so much by the regular dividends have been paid as by the steady increase in the assets behind the stock. Although the company has had very substantial earnings in the last four years, showing a total of \$80.63 in the four-year period ended with last December, the real feature of the company's operations is that the profit and loss surplus at the close of last year equaled \$53.74 a share, or 44.8 per cent more than was shown at the close of the year 1918.

This accumulation has been brought about despite the fact that in the last two years a 4 per cent annual dividend has been paid in extra stock dividends. A steady expansion in the profit and loss surplus through lean and fat years is shown below:

Year	Profit and loss surplus	Per share
1918	\$53,740,000	\$53.74
1917	\$35,250,000	35.25
1916	\$28,500,000	28.50
1915	\$24,160,000	24.16
1914	\$22,692,871	22.69
1913	\$20,084,879	20.08
1912	\$18,330,420	18.33
1911	\$16,222,000	16.22

The current business which the company has on hand, furthermore, makes sure of another good year on top of the one just reported, with more than \$21 a share earned on the \$120,557,200 stock outstanding. The company is now taking orders at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day, and as this business is of a varied character, there is practical assurance that the current year will close with well over \$300,000,000 of gross earnings. The come-back of the public utilities strengthens the belief that 1920 will be the biggest year in the company's history.

Just as the surplus behind the stock has increased with advance in years, so has the working capital increased. At the end of 1919 the net working capital amounted to \$144 a share compared with \$112 at the close of 1918. In 1914 the item was less than half the total of last year's and equaled only \$70 a share on the \$101,000,000 stock outstanding in that year. In the period the capital stock has increased less than \$20,000,000 to \$120,557,200. This increase in the net working capital is a natural companion of the increase in the profit and loss surplus:

Year	Working capital	Per share
1919	\$172,000,000	\$144
1918	\$120,000,000	112
1917	\$100,000,000	82
1916	\$83,000,000	70
1915	\$73,000,000	60
1914	\$71,000,000	50

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The present General Electric 10 per cent stock increase at \$125 a share will provide the company with a little more than \$15,000,000, and takes care of its financial requirements for the 1920 year. C. A. Coffin, the chairman of the board, recently stated that \$30,000,000 would be needed in 1920, which \$15,000,000 has already been provided by a note issue, with which to take up a similar amount of three-year notes coming due July 1, 1920.

Notwithstanding that a few weeks ago the General Electric Company had in cash alone more than \$31,000,000, the gross sales are expanding at such a rate as to make constant accretions to working capital necessary. The incoming business now amounts to about \$1,000,000 for every working day.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	40.25	40.41	40.35	40.44
May	37.80	37.92	37.71	37.87
July	35.10	35.25	35.00	35.12
October	32.10	32.28	32.00	32.13
December	31.20	31.35	31.10	31.24
January	30.35	30.50	30.25	30.37

Spots 41.25, up 25 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	32.50	32.65	32.45	32.50
May	27.25	27.40	27.15	27.25
July	24.70	24.85	24.60	24.70

Spots 41.25, up 25 points.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market

.....	.85	.86½	.84¾	.85¾
.....	.77¼	.79	.76¾	.78¾
ember	.69¾	.70	.68½	.70
ork—				
.....		38.00	37.70	38.00
.....	37.25	38.10	37.20	38.00
ard—				
.....		38.15	37.65	38.00

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

That Captain Jinks

Of course you have heard of Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines; and of course you know what a remarkable captain he was. But no more remarkable was he than the Captain Jinks who lay so still in the tall, waving grass at Crestknoll that no one knew he was anywhere around.

Captain Jinks knew, however, and his wide opened, gray eyes gleamed black as he listened to the rattling beans which Cousin Jane was shelling for dinner. Ping! pang! ping! fell the little, round balls. Captain Jinks lowered his head and peeped more cautiously between the thick stalks of grass in which he was concealed. Patiently he waited. As the bright tin basin became filled with those astonishingly interesting, falling objects that resounded with only a dull thud as they struck those already in the pan, his long, black tail quivered at its white tip, then began to sway from side to side, and Captain Jinks lifting his feet one by one, cautiously and slowly, so that scarcely a grass blade seemed to move, wriggled nearer and nearer the object of his desires.

A sudden rustle of parted grass—a spring—and then the clang of thin metal—beans pouring upon the turf! Captain Jinks had accomplished more than he had ever expected or even wished. He decided it was his move to vanish to that spot from which he had come. A flash of black and white, and he was gone. For the second, when everything was happening so quickly, Cousin Jane sat motionless and speechless; but when she saw the overturned basin and the scattered beans, she threw up her hands and exclaimed, "Oh! you rascal of a cat! If I could only catch you!" Now Captain Jinks was still within hearing, but inasmuch as he was a cat, he decided to go for a ramble through the meadow rather than to return to the scene of his recent adventure.

Captain Jinks was always ready to play. He must play sometimes, and when neither Cousin Jane nor Grandad would leave their work to amuse him, he had to find something for himself. This was not such a difficult thing to do, especially when the weather was good, and he could go scampering all over the meadows and fields chasing flies or leaves or jumping at the waving grass heads and flowers. Even when all these pleasures failed to interest him, there still remained the long white thing at the end of his tail—the thing from which he could never run away, but which followed him around and which winked at him when he peeped at it from the corner of his eye. Many were the times he had whirled round and round in his efforts to catch it.

Then one day he found out. Cousin Jane had gone upstairs and had left the door open behind her. Now for some strange reason, Captain Jinks had never been allowed to go upstairs. It was his opportunity and he scampered up as fast as his nimble legs could carry him. What a beautiful time he had poking around in all the corners and behind the great trunks. He decided to stay in the attic the rest of the day. But alas for his plans! Cousin Jane spied him; caught and held him firmly in her arms. There was no escape, so Captain Jinks lay quiet and looked about him.

Everything was new to his eyes, but of no particular interest, until he suddenly saw over in the corner another Cousin Jane holding another Captain Jinks in her arms. Of course he wanted to see more, so keeping his eye on the second Captain Jinks that he might not lose sight of him, Captain Jinks, the first, tried to wiggle from Cousin Jane's arm. The second puss tried to escape from his Cousin Jane. This certainly was strange. Captain Jinks wiggled again and nearly slipped to the floor. Cousin Jane caught him up again and just then saw the reflection in the long, oval mirror. She put Captain Jinks on the floor. He walked carefully over to the mirror and cautiously peeped at the other cat whose eyes seemed to be looking directly into his.

Now, strange as it may appear, Captain Jinks seldom saw other cats and he wanted to be sure to know this one if ever he saw it again. He thought it would be a good playmate. So he gazed at his new friend. The latter had such sleek, shiny fur, long and fluffy as his own. He wondered if he had such black eyes as the other cat, such a white nose and rest and paws. He glanced down at his own. They were white, too. Well, perhaps his weren't so bad.

Then he caught sight of his friend's tail—black with a slender white tip! Forgotten was everything else. There was that white thing which had waved and winked at him so often and which he could seldom catch. He must catch it once and for all if he would have a regular playmate. He made a spring forward and struck a cool, hard surface. He heard Cousin Jane chuckle, and as he turned to tell her he was no laughing matter, he again saw that tantalizing bit of white waving just at the end of his own tail. He must catch it this time, so round and round he went until Cousin Jane picked him up and carried him downstairs.

If Captain Jinks had been allowed to sleep on Cousin Jane's pillow he would have been ready for bed when bedtime came. But he had no such privilege. And while he had a soft, warm nest out in the hay, it was away from the rest of the family except Peter, the horse, and Mary, the cow who had won her name by being contrary at milking time. So Captain Jinks always refused to go to bed until someone finally took him in hand.

During the early evening Captain Jinks was always a most well-mannered puss. He played a little, 'tis true, but for the most part he pretended to be asleep, and if he could curl up in Cousin Jane's lap, he purred in great contentment. But when Grandad began to rattle the leaves of his book or paper, and looked at his

big gold watch, Captain Jinks opened one eye and watched every movement Grandad made. And when the latter finally put his paper down, took a last look at his old timepiece, and exclaimed, "Well, well, it's getting toward my bedtime—most 8 o'clock," Captain Jinks became very much awake. Down he jumped and hid beneath the couch, the table, or under the stove; and when Grandad had put on his cap and fetched his electric torch, Captain Jinks was nowhere to be seen. Of course Cousin Jane had to get busy then, and both Grandad and she hunted high and low, here and there. Of course they always caught him at last, and Grandad tucked him up under one arm, and lighting his torch trudged out to the stable and put him to bed.

Pussy Willows

I said, "The winds are far too cold, And winter is too long!" I found a pussy willow And then I sang a song.

I've filled this bowl with pussies, As full as full can be, Come out from your dark corners, And sing a song with me!



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"This man cries 'Muffins' all the day"

The Muffin Man

This man cries "Muffins" eve and morn,
And you'll of them partake;
But if to learn your book you scorn,
You don't deserve a cake.

The Best Treble Clef

Margaret belonged to Miss Saunders' music class and was a member of the Chopin Club that had recently been organized by the class to learn all about the lives and music of great composers. One number of the program for each meeting was a paper giving a sketch of the composer selected for the day's study, and also explaining several of his most celebrated musical works. The other numbers consisted of piano selections by the same composer played by six or eight members of the class, the difficulty of the pieces varying.

One day after the program, Miss Saunders announced that as all of the children had played so splendidly and as it was still early in the afternoon, she had a game for them. Immediately all wanted to know what it was to be, and wondered still more when Miss Saunders brought out a blackboard with five lines drawn across it. Of course, all knew that the five lines were a musical staff, but what kind of a game could be played with it? Each one was requested to come forward and draw a treble clef with a piece of chalk. Now this had been one of Margaret's first lessons—how to make a treble clef; and Margaret had practiced long and faithfully to make hers look as near as possible like the one in the book. After each one had made a clef, Miss Saunders asked each to write on slips of paper passed around the one which to them seemed nearest perfect. How happy Margaret was when the votes were counted and her clef was considered to be one of the best.

Lady's-Slippers

Three of the well-known varieties of the beautiful orchid found in the temperate zone are called the pink lady's-slipper, the yellow moccasin flower, and the showy lady's-slipper which is white with purplish pink or crimson stripes. These names have been given the flowers as they bear a curious resemblance to a slipper.

An American Moth

By Margaret W. Morley

Did you ever go out on a pleasant spring day and find a Luna moth clinging to a twig? A Luna moth is something to remember. It looks very much like a large butterfly, and it is a cousin to the butterfly. Unlike the butterfly, however, it does not flit about in the daytime, but rests among the leaves and comes out at night.

The American Luna is one of the loveliest of moths. Its thick body, as large as your thumb, is covered all over with fine snow-white down, and the upper parts of its legs and wings are quite woolly with their covering of soft down. Its feelers are like two little feathers standing out in front of its head.

But it is the wings that are so wonderful. They are large, pale green in color, the hind ones each tapering into a long, slender tail. There are four pretty eye-spots on the wings, each one with a round little window in the center, and the front edge of the forewings is neatly trimmed with a narrow purplish band. Nothing could be daintier or more beautiful than this lovely, pale green Luna. Why do you

neath the skin. When summer comes again, the hard shell splits open, and forth comes the lovely Luna moth with little thick wings that are not yet beautiful. But Luna pushes out through one end of the silken cocoon, with no fear of what may happen next. What does happen is that Luna's little thick stumps of wings rapidly increase in size, and at the same time spread thinner and thinner, until when fully expanded, they are as thin as paper. The white fuzz on its body dries and becomes fluffy. And there hangs our lovely Luna, all ready when night falls to fly away through the fragrant air and seek the night-blooming flowers from which to suck the nectar.

If you look under the trees in the winter and early spring you may find a cocoon of the Luna moth lying on the ground, for they fall with the leaves. You will know the cocoon from its size and shape. It is about as large as an English walnut and nearly round and it is dark gray in color. If there is a hole in it, that means that Luna had waked up and found her way out. But if there is no opening in the cocoon and you take it into the house, some day you may see a lovely Luna moth clinging to the window curtain, and if you watch closely you may be fortunate enough to see the beautiful creature make its way out of the dark cocoon into the light and air of a new world.

The Garden Brownies Again

"Brownies, Brownies; where are the Brownies?
Where have the Brownies gone?
The Goat and the Bee
Have gone out with glee,
And they want you to make them a score!"

"Oh my," shouted all the Sixers in chorus, quite regardless of their best grammar. The Sixers, in case you may have forgotten, or perhaps—but I hope not—worse still, you may never even have considered it worthy of your notice, were:

- A young Snail.
- One small Frog.
- A juvenile Butterfly.
- One promising young Bee.
- A slim-waisted Wasp.
- And a fat Grasshopper.

"Oh my!" repeated the Sixers, as they hurried themselves to their Headquarters in the pleasantly secluded Weeping Ash. Here was indeed a flutter in the Dove Cote, or rather, would have been if there had been a Dove Cote handy to flutter in.

"Brownies, Brownies; where are the Brownies?
Where have the Brownies gone?
We're in a hurry,
And you're in a hurry,
But do please be quick with that score."

The Sixers responded again promptly:
"Oh my, oh my!
We surely will try.
You sit in the sun
While we're on the run."

Running really hardly described it, but that it is difficult to explain the movements of a hurried snail, a hopping frog, a busy butterfly, an agitated young bee, a buzzing wasp, and a scurrying grasshopper, by just the same word.

Nevertheless
"They sang all in time
For the sake of the rhyme."
Whereupon the promising young Bee flew off to his father's house, and round to the back door, singing:
"Oh, Cookie, my Cook,
Do please let me look
If you've flour to spare
For us Brownies to share."

The cook, being warm-hearted as all good cooks are, and being so near to such a nice warm fire, promptly dived into the larder and brought out some delicious best flour made of blue cornflower petals. This she placed in a silver tumbler, as being a very convenient receptacle for carrying.

Meanwhile the juvenile Butterfly had darted to the nearest field, and soon came walking in with a large red clover flower on his back. Then the small Frog took the two and mixed them well, and was just ready when the young Snail returned with a substantial toadstool. They now placed the toadstool in a prominent position in the sun, and laid the scene on it in a comfortable attitude.

This done, they all took hands, and danced around the toadstool in a circle, singing:

"Oh, sunbeams, please bake
This scene we did make,
We're in such a great hurry,
Do, do try and hurry."

At the last word, the slim-waisted Wasp took the scene off its oven, popped it into a snapdragon flower, shut down the lid, and then placed it on to the fat Grasshopper's back.

The fat Grasshopper made several large hops, and finally arrived with his parcel, and laid it at the feet of the Goat and the Bee. They instantly set to, and tasted the dainty, and soon shouted back, in graceful acknowledgment:

"Oh, Brownies, Brownies, beautiful Brownies,
What fine things our Brownies have done.
We're so pleased to see
That a credit you'll be
Whenever we ask friends to come."

Spring

The frilly spring has touched the park And left her blossoms swaying.
She grouped them, candle-wise, as though
A festive thought obeying.
Some funny, festive little thought
That could not help from singing
Above the unexpected things
That dainty spring was bringing!

Teacher's Nosegay

"Oh, I wish you wouldn't crowd so near me," piped up the thin-stalked iris.

"Huh! How can I help it, jammed so tightly in this vase," replied the crimson Indian paintbrush. "Anyhow, you shouldn't be so fussy—I've got good cause to grumble at these buttercups drooping all over me so no one can see my brilliant new coat."

"I can't see how anyone would care to look at that bright red," retorted the ladylike iris. "I simply cannot abide startling colors."

"Dear me, but aren't we putting on airs!" chuckled the Indian paintbrush. "If you would stop talking long enough, perhaps some of the rest of us

which stood the bouquet of wild flowers.

"Oh, you sweet, pretty flowers—I just love every one of you!" said she, stooping over to note their fragrance and fresh beauty.

There followed a faint rustling and softest of whisperings among the Indian paintbrushes, the buttercups and daisies bobbed their heads contentedly, and the tall fern peeked over and smiled at the wood violets, which were exhaling the daintiest perfume in exchange for the teacher's kind words.

"Well, I guess we really are a happy bouquet," murmured the fern, and by this time all the flowers were nodding in harmony with the song the children were merrily singing.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here's pots to mend"

could be more comfortable," spoke up the buttercups.

"I never could be comfortable with such common flowers in the same bouquet," replied the iris in a superior manner.

"Are you referring to us?" inquired a white daisy, with a soft yellow center.

"If you wish to take it that way—yes, I can't imagine people of good taste placing me in the same vase with Indian paintbrushes, daisies, buttercups, and—oh, there are some wood violets!" My, I am glad to see some one who can understand my point of view," said the iris, leaning far over to greet the dainty wood violets.

But the violets made no reply, only drooped a bit more timidly over the edge of the vase.

"Ah, ha!" laughed the Indian paintbrush. "They don't seem to understand you so well as you thought, eh—Miss Iris?"

The iris swayed as far away from the heavy stalk of the paintbrush as she could, the buttercups chuckled, and the daisies laughed so that their white petals shook.

"Now look here, all of you," spoke up a lacy front of fern. "Not one of us is here because we wished it—but the little girl who gathered us on her way to school thought each of us pretty, and I shall never forget her delight when she discovered me beside that great mossy stone. And she was just as pleased when she picked Indian pink as when she gathered iris. And she simply danced with joy when she found the daisies and buttercups out in the meadow. And wasn't that pretty young teacher happy to get such a bouquet of wild flowers? Indeed she was. Don't you remember how often she has buried her dainty nose in our midst and whispered how lovely we are?"

"Indeed, and she paid special attention to me," interrupted the iris.

"She said I had the most remarkable color she had ever seen in a wild flower," exclaimed Indian paintbrush.

"Why, she said that she used to pick daisies by the armful," put in the daisy.

"And buttercups always appealed to her," clamored the buttercups.

"Ah," piped up a small voice, "she also said that an old-fashioned nosegay like this one was the sweetest of all." It was a wood violet that spoke, and for a moment there was absolute silence, and the tiny purple velvet almost fell out of the vase from shyness.

"There!" cried the fern. "Little wood violet speaks wisely when she speaks at all. Each of us, no doubt, might prefer a different setting, but a little child was very much pleased in gathering us and a fine lady made happy in receiving us, so I think we should all be satisfied with our lot." Just then there was a clang of the bell—recess was over and the shouts of the romping children ceased. In another minute they came trudging into the schoolroom, and the teacher, a slim, blue-eyed young lady, came in and seated herself behind the desk on

The Tinker

My daddy was a tinker's son,
And I'm his boy, 'tis ten to one,
Here's pots to mend! was still his cry,
Here's pots to mend! aloud bawl I.
Have ye any tin pots, kettles or cans,
Coppers to solder, or brass pans?

A Game of Baseball

"Let's play 'work-up.' I'm catcher."

These words were said all in one breath so rapidly by Henry that it would have required a very fast talker to have put in a claim for the position of catcher in the baseball game he was proposing. But then this way of starting a match and having the first choice of places was a matter agreed upon for many summers by the boys of the back-lot diamond. This privilege was a kind of reward for thinking of "something to do next," and no one begrudged Henry or any other boy his choice. And in this case, Henry did not even pick the highest place—the position of one of two batters with which the baseball game of "work-up" always began. He wanted to be a part of the "battery," which anyone at all acquainted with the big leagues knows means the "pitcher and catcher." This would give him a chance of "working up" at the very start of the game. Of course he did not pick out the very lowest place, because that would mean he would have to go way out in left field, over near Johnson's barn, and when Big Jack, a "heavy-hitter," was at bat, the ball sometimes went straight into the haymow and it took a good deal of time to find it.

No sooner had Henry cried out "catcher," than a half dozen other boys began a regular chorus of shouts which sounded like "batter! pitcher! first base! shortstop! centerfield!" and anyone hearing it without seeing the boys might have thought it was one big word.

There were only seven boys to make up the "work-up" nine, and two of these were batters, so that meant there must be only five in the field, pitcher, catcher, first base, short-stop, and a felder. But Henry and his chums knew very well that when they began to play, the fun they were having would soon bring over Jack and Joe, who at their home four blocks away, were putting up a circus tent, and playing they had the "greatest show on earth," and also Ned, who was busily hoeing in his garden, making five cents for every row of potatoes he weeded.

The boys were right, for they had not played more than half an hour before a half dozen other chums of theirs came running over to the vacant lot, carrying gloves, and chest protectors, and bats. Then the game began in earnest, and Big Jack, who was the only one who was able to "land" on Elmer's outcrop, did all that was expected of him and sent the ball through the haymow door for a home run.

So the game went on until the fathers of the boys began to come home from downtown about supper time, and the league had to stop playing.

The Dolls Have Their Photos Taken

"Oh, Betty, I do not care to swing any more. Can't we play at something new?"

Tom got off the swing, and strode off toward the summer-house, where Betty and Barbara were busy playing with their dolls. But no notice was taken of Tom's question, for at that particular moment Joan, Barbara's biggest doll, had escaped from its buggy and was scrambling about in the sand heap, much to the consternation of all concerned.

Tom and Betty were spending the afternoon with Barbara, and it was in Barbara's garden that Tom made his remark, and for the second time demanded a hearing of his elder sister. The little girls found their dolls an all-absorbing interest, and had not yet exhausted all sources of occupation and reached the stage of having nothing to do; but they soon thought of a game that would include every one—the dolls, the dolls, and the little brother.

It was a lovely afternoon in September, and just the sort of day on which to take the children's photos. So off hurried the little girls to wash the dolls' faces and smooth their hair, and generally beautify the family, while Tom, as photographer, remained behind to make necessary arrangements.

The weeping ash, commonly known as the House Tree, was to be the studio, while a seat already stowed away inside the studio, formed the shell of a very realistic dark room. Complete darkness in this chamber was achieved by hanging rugs all round the seat, and bolting up odd little cracks with cushions. There wasn't a real camera in the place, but that didn't matter. A make-believe one served the purpose just as well, in fact better, for it was such fun searching for something that would do. A rummage round the nursery disclosed a large and square-looking doll's high chair, which met all requirements. The lattice work at the back of the chair made a lovely "finder," while the little gate thing in front fastened with a click that would do credit to any self-respecting camera bulb.

After Tom had discovered the table "stand," only one more thing was needed, and that was the dark cloth to throw over the camera while the focusing work was in progress. But that was easily procured. A hop, skip, and a jump brought Tom up to Betty's buggy, covered over with its large dark rug. This would make a fine dark cloth, and Tom pulled it off and pranced away, flourishing his booty.

Meanwhile the members of both families had been collected—there were seven children and two grown-ups—and were awaiting their turn in the studio. The photographer hadn't a secretary; he didn't hold with them; thought one got much more fun out of it by being secretary and operator rolled into one, so Betty and Barbara went direct to him with their order.

The little man rubbed his hands with glee at the thought of photographing such a beautiful family, and was indeed gracious to his customers.

"Yes, Madam, will you have sepia or silver?"

Then after a question from Mrs. Watson (Betty)—"Well, for myself, I prefer sepia; I think it lasts longer; but of course, you must have just whichever you prefer."

Sepia got the vote, and the next question to be decided was whether they should be taken "full length" or only "head and shoulders." The photographer advised "full length," but Joan hadn't any shoes, and Betty thought that bare feet wouldn't look specially nice in a photo. However, the photographer said that this could easily be rectified in the prints, for he himself would paint a pair of shoes on to her feet. So all was well, and the children flocked in ready to be posed for a full-length group.

Of course it was a work of art to group seven children of varied shapes and sizes so that each might appear to full advantage in the portrait, but after much arranging and rearranging, even the fussy photographer admitted that it was just excellent, and if the little ones would smile the very smallest bit, it would be a picture par excellence.

"Yes, that was splendid, but just to make quite sure of it I'll take another plate of that position."

And so, with much fantastic movement and many creaks, the imaginary plate was safely extracted from the camera, and carried with much care into the dark room.

When he emerged again, Tom had collected a second plate and a small quaint-looking little stuffed animal. This was Brer Rabbit, Tom's private and particular treasure, which he insisted should be included in the next group. The little girls were most obliging. They readily agreed to forget the absence of relationship with Brer Rabbit, and placed him as the front piece in the next photo, thereby greatly rejoicing the photographer's heart.

Tom was an excellent photographer, and worked at topmost speed. The proofs were out just before bedtime, and the drawing room was strewn with sheets of paper—some blank, others covered with drawings, while the energetic photographer himself seemed to be a study in pencil shading. But his work was much appreciated, and gave enormous pleasure.

The Stars

I see the little stars at night,
So high above my head,
And wonder what they're doing while I'm lying in my bed.

I watch them until all at once
They seem to fade away,
And when I wake and look for them,
They've gone, and it is day.

AMITY IS FEATURE IN CANADIAN DEBATES

Proceedings in Present Session of House of Commons Remarkable for Their Absence of Bitterness of Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A very notable feature in the proceedings in the House of Commons during the present session, and one which has been very generally remarked upon, is that there has been evinced a greater feeling of conciliation and amity in the course of the debates than has probably been experienced in any previous Parliament. Sir George E. Foster, the acting Premier, who speaks with great authority, having been in public life for the greater part of half a century, voiced this sentiment in the course of a happy speech during the debate on the ratification of the Bulgarian peace treaty. The leader of the Opposition, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, has also observed an attitude of moderation in his criticisms of the government, and generally speaking, the bitterness of partisanship has been to a large degree absent in the proceedings. Members apparently are beginning to realize that they can differ widely and yet maintain the amenities of debate and the courtesies of everyday life. There has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor that part of the speech of the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, in which he appealed for all-round fairness and a recognition of what all Canadian public men had done for their country, irrespective of party.

Remarking that he was very much pleased with the nature of the discussion which had taken place upon the Bulgarian treaty, Sir George Foster added: "I have been pleased with the tone of discussions in this House since the opening of the present session of Parliament; and I indulge the hope, as I most certainly cherish the desire, that we who begin our parliamentary work of this session in these new artistic and ample surroundings, will express the feeling of this great edifice in its harmony of purpose, in its embodiment of stone and wood into ideas and sentiments, and that it will have a restraining influence on all of us to be more kindly in our treatment of each other as partisans taking different angles of view, and will temper somewhat, and I hope greatly, what is apt in the best of us to degenerate sometimes into a mischievous, if not a malicious, baiting and hurling of one another."

Good Sort of Fellows

"For instance, there is my honorable friend from Three Rivers (Mr. Bureau). I meet him in the corridor, and I sit with him in the club once in a while. We converse together, and he thinks I am a very fair type of humanity. And, without any stretch of imagination or any great compulsion put upon me, I am making up my mind that, taken altogether, he is a pretty good sort of a fellow. We find that our ideas run pretty nearly parallel to each other, and as we sit and talk he would not try to make me feel that he thought I was a thief, a dishonest man, corrupt, over-extravagant, and everything of that kind."

"Now, when we leave out social converse, where we meet man to man, and separate ourselves on two sides of the House, the feeling of the aggregate gets into us, the feeling of the party, and when we get on our feet we look at each other through some what different glasses from those through which we see one another socially. But we are just as good men sitting beside each other here as we were sitting side by side socially outside; and in the heart of each of us, no matter what he may be impelled to say in the heat and strife of party politics, we think the same of each other individually here as we did outside. Out of the chamber we go back again to our social converse and we relate into about the same relative attitude one to another."

A Softened Spirit

"Well, what I hope is that as we grow older and more experienced we will try and keep that softened human spirit even in our strongest and bitterest debates, and so make them less strong in that sense and less bitter. How often I think of things that I have said a long time ago, and wish, maybe, that I had not said quite all I did say; and sometimes I feel that the same thought has come to others who have said things about me. Well, we grow wiser as we grow older, but we cannot try too much along the line of keeping with these human traits even in our party debates and our partisan discussions."

"Now, that is not in the way of a lecture; it is just in the way of a word by a man who has been a long time in politics, party and otherwise, and who, looking over the past and the present and a little toward the future, feels that we might have done more if we had been less partisan and had thrown all the best of us into the treasury of the common good for the benefit of the country."

Unity in Country Deep-Seated

Referring to the extremists whose wild statements did so much harm, Sir George said that they should be careful on both sides not to translate those statements into a "general expression of the people to whom they are directed or by whom they are directed." He believed that there was "a substantial, widespread, deep and profound unity in this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific." If they could only keep "the poison-tipped arrows from our quiver" they "would have better politics, better social union and better sectional unity in this country."

In the continuance of the debate several members referred to compis-

mentary and sympathetic terms to the remarks which had been made by Sir George Foster, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, from the Opposition front bench, saying that he was sure that the appeal Sir George Foster had made to the members on both sides of the House, "as to the manner in which we should discuss not only this but all questions will be responded to all round."

TOTEMS OF THE WEST COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The atmosphere of this island city of littoral British Columbia was full of the homely, well-bred substantiality of Victorian England. Such

responded the fiducial genius of the place to the observer's comment. He was a shrewd but kindly personage; with a reddish mustache and an Israelitish cast of countenance. He continued, with an unusual and attractive frankness:

"But those small totem poles aren't the real thing. You want to go up to Alert Bay or Skidegate for that. Those up-coast Indians, as soon as

of the clan. Then again, there's the blanket poles. They're single poles with a chief's personal totem on the top—often it's merely a "copper," a shield-shaped piece of wood with his totem painted on it—set up as a record of the height of the pile of blankets he's given away at some pitiable or gift-giving feast."

A Queer Reversal

"Now, there's a funny reversal of our ideas. Among the up-coast tribes a man gets reputation and standing not by what he owns, but by what he's able to give away. If he wants to be regarded as a 'hiyu-tyee,' a person of special consequence, he aims to do it by being able to give away more and make himself worse off than nothing. By more blankets than anybody else on the coast. The blanket used to be the trading unit of value on the coast. It is yet if you go far enough up and back."

So much for our pawnbroker friend, as at the rear of his shop we turned over blankets, implements, dancing masks, whistles, and rattles used in the ceremonial dances of the tribes, and Haida slate-carvings. These, in their clean precision of incised line and modeled surface, subtlety of curve and balance of pattern, showed the Haida, following his traditional forms, to be a draftsman and sculptural engraver of sympathetic strength. From a safe came forth half a dozen large quarto drawing books of a type familiar in English boys' schools 40 years before. In these, in black, blue, and red pencil were set forth in grotesque forcefulness by hereditary carvers of the tribe, expressly for the exhibitor, the entire animal mythology of the Haidas, from the Tsymos, the queerly fantastic creature of the deep, reputed to govern all marine mysteries and powers, to the All-comprehending Thunder Bird. Among them were not forgotten, the Hoxhox; the mystic crane-like bird with a man's face upon its breast; Itawoot, the black bear; Siam, the great grizzly bear of the mountains; and "The Little-Fish-That-Brings-the-Salmon."

Familiar Friends

With such an introduction, a few days later, the ranked totem poles along the pile-supported and plank water-front street of Alert Bay, some 200 miles up the east coast of Vancouver Island, were recognized as familiar friends. Ethnology and folklore significance, legendary symbolism and connotation of tribe and clan, family and individual could be mastered in detail as one wishes, on return to library-furnished civilization. Meanwhile, approaching from the water front, one enjoyed the row of breccia heraldic grotesques that gave the village an aspect of barbaric distinction. A little later, lingering by them on the village street near at hand one enjoyed to the colorful limit the red, white, and blue-illuminated universal grin, cheerfully grim, corvine, anthropomorphic, with which the superposed zoologic fantasies looked out to the island-strewn horizon of the archipelago sea of evening pearl, that lies between the mainland of upper British Columbia and the north end of Vancouver Island.

TRADE BOARD OPPOSES CANAL DEEPENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

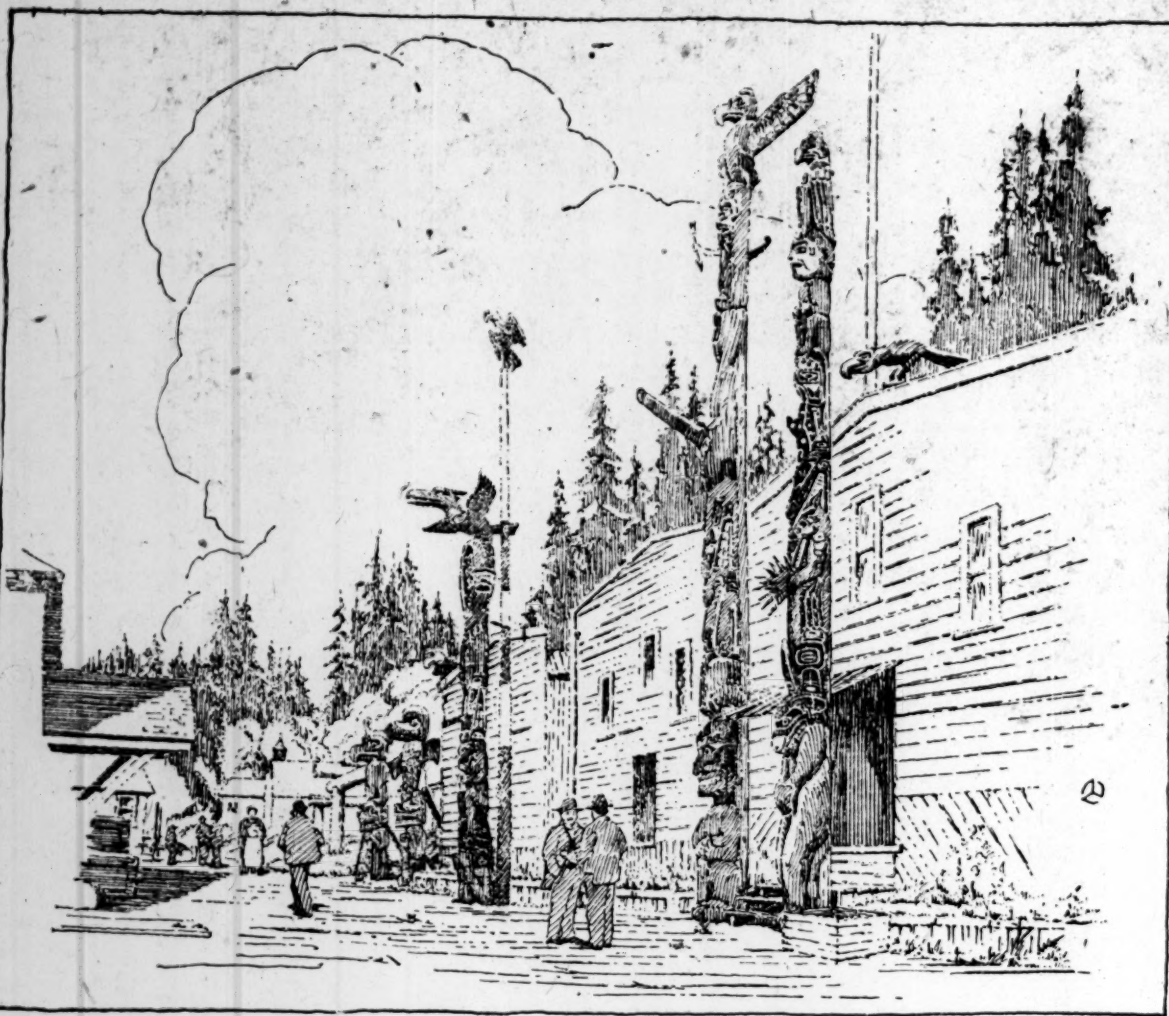
QUEBEC, Quebec—The Quebec Board of Trade is opposed to the proposed international project for deepening the Welland and St. Lawrence canals so as to allow sea-going vessels, American and Canadian, to go through to the Upper Lakes. John T. Ross, president of the Board of Trade, has written to the Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, on the subject, pointing out that the estimated cost of such a scheme is about \$150,000,000, to be divided equally between Canada and the United States. "Since this question was first mooted several years ago," the letter says, "the opinion of the Quebec Board of Trade has always been that it would be wise to postpone this project until we see what will be the result of the vast expenditure which Canada has incurred in building three trans-continental railways."

"These railways are not yet finished, because they are not fully equipped with terminals at their seaports, so that we cannot yet judge whether they will suffice to handle the traffic of the northwest for which they were built. We respectfully suggest that it would be wise for the government to complete the seaport terminals of these railways before devoting any further money to the canals. If the ideas of the promoters of these improved waterways should be realized, ocean vessels would go through to Chicago, Duluth, and other Upper Lake ports, and the result would be disastrous to Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, and of no advantage to Toronto and Hamilton. For all these reasons, and in view of the position of the public debt of Canada, the Quebec Board of Trade would respectfully suggest that this question be left in abeyance for the present."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY DISCUSSED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The subject of an eight-hour day was again recently before the Canadian House of Commons, through the motion of a private member, The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, contributed to the debate on the constitutional aspect of the situation. In answer to the question which had been put on a number of occasions, whether the federal Parliament had jurisdiction in the matter, the Minister said that he had no hesitation in saying that the federal Parliament had no jurisdiction to enact legislation along the lines of the motion, as such legislation was within the rights of the provinces.



The totems of Alert Bay, British Columbia

THEATERS

"Musk" in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

"Musk," play in four scenes by Leonie de Souiny, produced at the Punch and Judy Theater, New York, under the direction of Messrs. Dodge and Pogany; evening of March 15, 1920. The cast: Antoinette, Yvonne Garrick; Lars Larson, Henry Mortimer; Nils Haglund, Douglas Garden; Samaroff, Cecil Owen; Olof, Vadim Uranoff; Elizabeth, Blanche Yurka; Erik, Scott Moore; Thordis, Natalia Morley; Aunt Anna, Marguerite Rand; Victor, Leah Temple; Celeste, Olga Zicova.

NEW YORK, New York—The author of "Musk," taking a few stock-in-trade characters and some ready-to-wear situations out of the storehouse of her memory, has worked them into two scenes of commonplace comedy, one scene of halting melodrama, and a final scene of inept tragedy. This job done, she or possibly some stranger, has gone through the whole thing, adding, as if to disguise its staidness, the perfume of symbolism, whence the title. The chief characters are a wife, a husband, and a woman who accepts expensive presents "whenever they may come and who talks broken English. The wife, Elizabeth Larson, for unselfish devotion to her family and for sheer stupidity at comprehending where her husband's money goes, is quite the equal of Jane Clegg; though to say that Leonie de Souiny's Elizabeth, a new figure in the mimic life of Broadway, and St. John Ervine's Jane, a firmly established one, are alike in their tenderheartedness and simplicity, is not to mean that they much resemble each other in charm.

To personate Elizabeth who sees her husband go to the bad financially and go to the rocks morally, is a problem in emotional acting which gives no great difficulty to Miss Yurka. Again, to represent the husband, Larson, who after squandering his own and his children's fortune, cashes forged paper at the bank, is as a routine task for Mr. Mortimer. Finally, to portray Antoinette, who has a French accent, who affects the odor of musk and emanates it wherever she goes, and who, like the women of Monte Carlo described by the Spanish novelist, Ibañez, hankers after pearl necklaces and automobiles, is nothing to overtax the ability of Miss Garrick. Nor has the new firm of producing managers, Messrs. Dodge and Pogany, been obliged to exert great imagination in putting the play on. Anybody possessing a fair amount of prompt-book experience could have done it, without much chance of going wrong.

Often times, in the case of production of a poor play in New York, not only the principal roles, but the secondary ones also, are little interpreted. "Musk," however, shows little tendency to distinction beyond the first three parts, save in the part of Aunt Anna, taken by Miss Rand. It has been remarked that the play goes more or less on borrowed ideas; so, too, does the scenery. Striking illustration of this is the scene showing Antoinette's house, a tapestry in a room, in rose color, which is more like a tent than a room, and wherein Mr. Pogany has clearly taken a hint from Mr. Anisfeld's "La Reine Flammette" at the opera.

BONUS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The New Jersey Legislature has passed the Barber Bonus Bill, graduated from 30 to 10 per cent bonuses to state employees. The State will have to expend \$400,000 to pay the bonuses.

matters as the Pacific Ocean at its doors, a mighty range of mountains in sight across the wide strait parting it from a neighboring republic, an Indian reserve with its cluster of canoes, tribal houses and native impedimenta almost in the heart of the city, and the passage upon its streets of persons, things, and business utterly of the further west, were something it could not help. But the city was responsible for itself. In its unaggressive, well-bred way, in respect of its social and cultural development, even though on the ultimate occidental edge of the continent, it was, with courteous impersonality, uncompromisingly and dignifiedly British. No less so for that the scarlet cross of the King's ships, and the admiral's flag commanding might be seen afloat by anyone taking the trouble to board a line that ran a little west to the naval station and dockyard where lay the Pacific fleet of the Royal Navy.

Chinatown and Water Front

There was a street from which by one way one walked into Chinatown, and by the other on to the wharf-lined water front, cluttered with coast steamers, salmon boats, lumber trucks and sailing freighters from round the Horn, besides freight-liners and tramps from two other sides of the Pacific and the rest of the world besides. Here the window of a pawnbroker's shop markedly exhibited in small the opposing contrasts of the city. Laid out in opulent respectability of aspect was a string of gold brooches, some of them fine cameos, of mid-Victorian massiveness of mounting. These were but the eloquent advance guard of a rank of other trifles of jewelry and personal belongings whose very sight visualized London in the eighties, without the additional witness of a Jubilee medal, and a crown piece or so bearing Thomas Brock's splendid head of Victorian-Indus Imperatrix.

These articles were ranged at the feet of a row of miniature totem poles. Brightly blue, red and white upon black, their painted decoration emphasized their imaginatively sculptured grotesques of bird, beast, fish and man. With them was a dully rich assemblage of black slate plaques, void dishes and single pieces wrought

they found people wanted to buy totems for souvenirs, started to carve 'em small, just for that trade. Those slate carvings, the blankets and the baskets are the right stuff though."

"But what do those totem pole carvings stand for? Genealogical descent or something like that?" asked the visitor.

"That's a general supposition," responded the pawnbroker; "that they stand for a line of descent from the totem first adopted or acquired by the founder of the clan, or tribe. On that



A totem as a door-yard family tree

supposition some tales nearly as crazy as the totems themselves have been written and published, let alone a lot of half-right misinformation, floating around in common talk. 'It's not true that the Indians consider themselves descendants of the totem. At any rate, not the Kwakiutl group, which extends over most of the upper coast. Any time you try to get a statement of the relation between man and animal they tell you a fairy tale—a myth, and they don't always tell it the same way."

Story of the Bear Clan

For instance, there's the story of the bear clan—you'll find it in Franz Boas' book. An Indian, hunting mountain goat, met a black bear, who took him to his home, taught him to catch salmon and build canoes. After two years the man returned to his own village. The people shied at him, for he looked like a bear. One caught him, and took him home. Then he became again like a man. Whenever he needed anything he called on the bear, who came and helped him. When the rivers froze, he was able to catch salmon. When he built his house he painted the bear on its front. His sister wove the bear into the pattern of a dancing blanket. The descendants of his sister use the bear for a crest. The right to use the totem crest always descends through the women and is acquired by marriage with them. A tribesman uses the tribal crest of his clan group, so inherited or acquired, and in addition those of one or more personal guardian spirits he may have acquired. So he may set up before his house a pole with a single totem, or if he's easy in making friendships with the birds, beasts, and fishes, he may have a whole Noah's ark of 'em on his pole. They carve the crests on canoe-prow, paint them on house-fronts, weave them into baskets and blankets of goat-hair or cedar-bark. They carve and paint them in combination on poles set up before the individual or clan-house. The poles are often memorials of individuals. You can't always tell the difference between the poles that show merely tribal alliances and guardian spirits symbolized by animals, and the poles that tell a story



The village water front; Alert Bay

and carved in totemic fantasy by Haida tribesmen from far-off Skidegate and Queen Charlotte Islands. So, too, the window was draped with upper coast and Alaskan blankets, woven of mountain-goat hair, patterned in green, black and yellow, with wide, grimly grinning eyes, grinning, many-toothed mouths, hooked beaks and grasping claws between spread wings whose feathers, carefully counted and clearly parted, were themselves enriched with patternings of eyes and claws. On the bodice grotesque face surmounted grinning mask and from all available interspaces there looked out in pupillary sternness the ubiquitous totemic eye. Paddles and weapons stood in the corners of the window. Patterned baskets hung everywhere.

"Yes, quite a museum," echoingly

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WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 708 W. 17th St., New York City. Phone Wadsworth 2302.

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid. Wm. HENSELINS, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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REESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report was laid on the table of the House of Commons recently of the activity of the Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment Department, the report covering a period from May 18, 1918, to December 31, 1919. The report shows that vocational training in Canada compares very favorably with that in the United Kingdom. The number of men on strength of the Department of Vocational Training on December 31 was 27,603; men in curative workshops 3988; training in schools (inside and outside), 12,327; training in industries 11,223. Of the students on the strength at the end of last year 20,107 were disabled men and 77,495 had enlisted under the age of 18. Since early in the year the information branch had received 114,728 net applications. Men placed in employment numbered 106,061, a net percentage of 92.4. In the professional and business section 3465 applications were received and 2717 placements made, a net percentage of 77.6. Inquiries dealt with numbered 762,322.

MISSOURI RIVER NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Restoration of navigation on the Missouri River is to be attempted in a small way this summer by the placing in service of a specially designed small packet to operate between St. Louis and Hermann, Missouri. No boats have been operated on the lower Missouri since the vessels of the Kansas City Navigation Company were taken over during the war and put into the service of the Federal Barge Lines on the Mississippi-Warrior rivers.

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IF YOU have some hotel and business experience, pleasing personality, and a desire to serve there in a permanent position with a splendid future for a man who has the necessary qualifications. Address, RESIDENT MANAGER, Old Colony Club, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU have had experience in secretarial work, rapid stenographer and typist, write, WESTERN DISTRICT MANAGER, Old Colony Club, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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His Modernity and Influence

No man ever calls him by his real name; no man ever says, "What an astonishing painter Domenico Theotocopuli" was; the bevy of young ladies (advanced schoolgirls) who flattered into the photograph room of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and listened ardently while their mistress discussed his artistic relationship to Titian, never once called him Theotocopuli. To them he was El Greco—the Greek—as he is, and was, to everybody. The Spaniards first called him El Greco simply because they couldn't pronounce Theotocopuli.

El Greco is the very latest influence in Montmartre, at the Slade School, and in the studios round about Washington Square. Velázquez, Titian, Rembrandt are, of course, all right in the eyes of these young Art-Of-Tomorrow enthusiasts; but they are finished, defined, pigeonholed; there is nothing more to be said or done about them. They are safe on Olympus, but they are not in the modern movement, not El Greco is, immensely so. Has not clever Roger Fry linked him up with Cézanne, in spite of the fact that three centuries or so separate them. But what are centuries in art? El Greco's alleged affinity with Cézanne gave him the final push into his niche in the modern movement. It was Roger Fry who propelled him there. He tells us that when von Tschudi, the eminent Swiss art critic (he who was deposed by the former Kaiser for admiring Van Gogh), was showing him, El Greco's "Laocoön," which he had just bought for Munich, von Tschudi murmured, "Do you know why we admire El Greco's handling so much? Because it reminds us of Cézanne."

At the very moment (I can hardly believe it) El Greco is creating a rum-pus (George Eliot uses the word, so I may in London. The National Gallery already owned two El Greco's. Recently the director acquired a third from Spain, an "Agony in the Garden." He hung it in the newly arranged Spanish Room: no sooner was it placed there than the rum-pus began, but with tongues, not with fists. I am told that crowds gather to see this picture all day long; that groups harangue groups; that violent altercations take place. Indeed, it would seem that there is a repetition, in little, of the scenes that occurred at the first exhibition of the Post-Impressionist pictures in the Grafton Galleries.

Mr. Roger Fry is, of course, delighted. In the Athenaeum he devotes four solid columns to "The New El Greco at the National Gallery." He says that it has given the British public an electric shock; that people argue and discuss it and lose their tempers; that they talk of it as if it were a contemporary picture—a thing about which they have a right to feel delighted or infuriated, as the case may be. He also calls "The Agony in the Garden" "a superb masterpiece."

Let us look a little closely at this El Greco, this Domenico Theotocopuli, who was painting vigorously at Toledo, in Spain, in the year 1600, and who, in 1920, seems to artists "not merely modern; but actually appears a good many steps ahead of us, turning back to show us the way."

He was born at Candia, in Crete, about 1545. It is strange to think that the boy may have played about the buried palaces of Knossos, Phaistos, and Hagia Triada; above their treasures, 2000 and more years old, hidden deep beneath his feet. Many of them are now in the Metropolitan Museum. The wall paintings look extraordinarily modern. They might be used as designs for the forthcoming revival of "Florodora." The small boy did not see them, did not concern himself with their existence. The sixteenth century was not interested in excavations. Still, angular Byzantine art was the fashion then, and had Domenico stayed in Crete, had he been like the other Cretan youths, he would probably have painted pictures in the orthodox Byzantine manner that had prevailed for a thousand years.

We know nothing about El Greco's youth, and little about his after life; but it is clear that in 1570, at the age of 25, he shipped to Venice, and there entered the studio of, or became the pupil of Titian, who was then 93. Of a certainty Domenico was a forceful youth. It needed courage to offer himself to the mighty Titian. The same year he was in Rome. No doubt he showed around the letter that he carried from Julio Clovis to Cardinal Farnese-Viterbo beginning—"There has arrived in Rome a young man from Candia, a disciple of Titian, of rare talent."

Five years later, in 1575, no man knows why, he voyaged to Spain, settled in Toledo, and lived there till 1614, when his career ended. Although Philip II does not seem to have favored El Greco, he was esteemed in Toledo and received many commissions. He signed his pictures in Greek, which shows that, though a voluntary exile, he did not forget his homeland. Pacheco, who visited him in 1611, has recorded that El Greco was in all things as singular as in his painting, also that he was of an extravagant disposition, a great philosopher and given to witty sayings.

For nearly three centuries he was disowned, forgotten, although there were always some who paused before his pictures in Madrid, Toledo, and elsewhere (they were often catalogued under other names) to wonder at his strange, elongated figures, and the fire and fury of his handling. He came into his kingdom in 1908, when Manuel B. Cosío published in Madrid his important work on "El Greco." Later, in 1911, one of Don Manuel's pupils, Don Roman y Fernandez, hunted Toledo for records of the painter. He discovered and published 80 new docu-

ments—lawsuits, contracts, receipts—described in his "El Greco in Toledo." These documents contain nothing of importance, except a reference to his "straitened circumstances and wide reading," and that when he passed away there were 120 pictures in his studio.

What, then, is the meaning of the El Greco hubbub? Why do the art crowds in London rage? Why, when you mention the name of El Greco in any group of artists who are alive to the modern movement (I mean in those studio talks when men blurt out what they really think and feel) does a mention of El Greco send them foraging in portfolios and scrapbooks; and when the things are found, holding them up with expressive movements of the thumb, with the lighting of the eyes, and the uplifting of the artistic consciousness, that is so much more effective than words.

I admit that it needs some art education to appreciate El Greco. It is easy to say much against him—the fatal word Baroque, his melodrama, his rhetoric, his apparent carelessness, his repetitions, his exaggerated religiosity. Portraits and religious pictures sum up his "oeuvre," and the religiosity of Spain in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries is something very alien to the modern mind.

Other painters of his time had the Baroque temperament, and the rhetorical flourish, such men as Caravaggio, and Bassano; but El Greco stands away from them—isolated, apart. He has something of Van Gogh's intensity, something of Tintoretto's fury. The work of this lonely painter, this exile, working in far Toledo 300 years ago, shows that he had faced, consciously or unconsciously, many of the problems that confront the modern artist—the effect of one color upon another, such as the subtle change that comes from putting red against blue; the interplay of planes; distortion and emphasis; light and shade used arbitrarily; values disregarded, color used at will. Briefly, although a naturalist, he was also an expressionist, willing to break any rule so that he might express significant form in the quickest and most direct way. These are the reasons why El Greco has been annexed by the Modernists, and why the Great Public, which does not want change, which wants illustration, not expression, argues hotly with the Modernists in the Spanish Room of the London National Gallery.

El Greco is in the limelight. I notice that people are beginning to linger before his "Nativity" at the Metropolitan Museum. Not one of his best, this picture has all his virtues and all his faults. Its flamboyancy, its rhetoric, are obvious, pass them by. But note its rugged intensity, its impulsive use of color, its unreluctant but dramatic force, and how frankly he lights the whole picture from the shining aura of the Child. The portrait of Palaeologus, in the Boston Museum is essential El Greco. It has a piercing reality, an actuality, a fervor that we do not find even in Velázquez or Titian. They are dignified, serene; they are in repose. El Greco rushes at life and fixes it upon the canvas.

All my days El Greco has fascinated and troubled me, especially the elongated heads of his many figures, rising gauntly from thin, ascetic forms. There is the Cardinal in the National Gallery, London, with the gaunt, narrow face, the long, thin head, the alert, sad eyes; there is that blue wonder, an emaciated Saint in a magnificent desert once owned by Sir Hugh Lane; there is the small Toledo landscape in the possession of Mrs. Havemeyer in New York, an astonishing picture; there is his masterpiece in the Church of St. Tomé, at Toledo, "The Burial of the Count of Orgaz," with its twenty odd figures, each head direct and forcible, a realistic picture, eloquent in its directness and characterization.

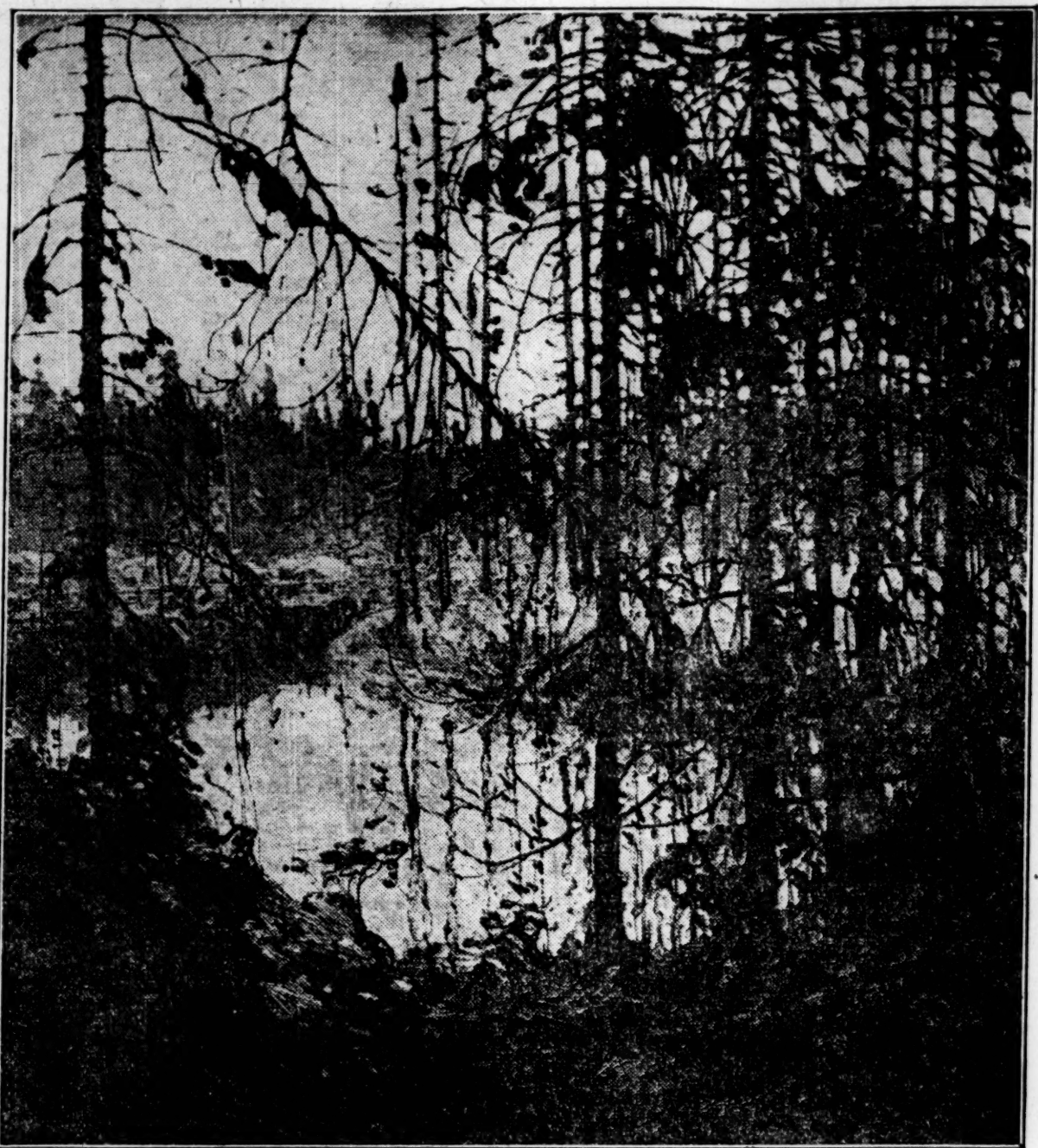
This, his masterpiece, the young Velázquez may have seen, must have seen. Here is a dream-picture that the mind happily harbors—the young Velázquez at Toledo looking at El Greco's masterpiece. —Q. R.

A MODERN AMERICAN ART EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Exposition" is the right word for the fourth annual conference of the Society of Independent Artists, on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria until April 1. This is truly a panoramic, nation-wide representation of present-day American art—or, more strictly speaking, art in America—good, bad, indifferent, niggardly, unclassified, unsifted by censorship or jury, and unmarked by arbitrary distinctions in the way of positions or prizes. As a popular aesthetic hippodrome spectacle, it can be compared only with the epoch-making Armory show of 1913, the initial independent and broadly modern salon on this side of the Atlantic. That was an international event, with European influences predominating. The present affair is distinctively American, even to a novel and highly interesting showing of the traditional native work of New Mexico and Arizona Indians. Only two foreign artists of importance are here—Matisse and Metzinger—and these two stand at the head and front of the French cubist and post-Impressionist movement which in a general way has stimulated all modern art, though in the majority of individual instances now exploited it seems to be a source of senseless imitation rather than of sound inspiration.

But it is beneficial that the false or dubious "modernism" should be shown in direct comparison with the genuine, because the latter alone can stand the acid test of publicity, while the counterfeit is speedily eliminated from circulation. There is nothing cryptic about the two Matisses in this present show.



"Northern River," from the painting by Tom Thomson

Even the proverbial "man in the street" can hardly fail to see in the "Still Life—Apples" a magnificent piece of color decoration. The "Portrait of a Spanish Girl" is more for the appreciation of artists than of laymen, though its distinction of tone and accent of characterization should be sufficiently obvious to anyone who is content to take for granted such arbitrary points of technical experimentation as the dissection of certain color planes and the purposeful elision of a shoulder outline or so. Metzinger (the co-author, with Gleizes, of the pioneer and plainest book on cubism), in his "Head of a Woman," is skillfully conducting one of his charming little experiments in "simultaneism"—that is to say, a synthetic combination of several different poses, movements, lightings, and expressions of the model's head, all in one design. The resultant effect is an equation of movement, rather than a trick of optical illusion, hence its straightforward appeal through the higher mathematics of artistry.

A Thousand Exhibits

The entrance room—hung with the A's and B's, and so including amongst other brilliant and bizarre things a George Bellows figure piece, Reynolds Beal's and Homer Boss's and James Butler's landscapes, Emile Branchard's "Woodland," Raylinson's ultracubist "Figures," Mrs. Bradstreet's adorable Angora cat family, and an assorted variety of nudes which prepare the visitor for the best and the worst yet to come in this unescapable line—is an overture, epitomizing the entire exhibition. Altogether, there are over 1000 contributions, by some 600 artists. Childe Hassam, Robert Henri, Mrs. Whitney, Annetta St. Gaudens, Gaston Lachaise, Samuel Halpert, Hayley Lever, Leon Kroll, C. R. W. Nevinson, John Sloan, Van D. Perrine, Louis C. Tiffany, Albert Stern, and Allen Tucker, are among the notable exhibitors present; but it is not for them that we come to the Independent Salon. Rather, let us "read from the humblest poets, whose songs gush from the heart"; let us glance at a few of the offerings such as would seldom or never be found anywhere else.

Passing the quaint architectural ensemble of old ship timbers designed by the sculptor Brancusi, which serves as a gateway to the alphabetical succession of alcoves, we come at once upon the curious water colors by pueblo Indians of the southwest, illustrating their tribal dances, after the manner of their traditional picture writing, only refined and sophisticated through contact with palace artists who have invaded their territory, and incidentally furnished them with civilized drawing materials.

Akin to these, though at a long remove, are the flat but richly decorative Aztec-Mexican figure and symbolic landscape paintings of Adolfo Best-Maugard, who after an academic training in Paris returned to his native land of the Montezumas to work in the primitive style influenced by archaeological studies among the remains of the pre-historic art of the country.

Amongst many portraits, the most piquant and striking are more likely to be by unknown or amateur than by painters of recognized reputation. Marie de Jarnes "Hudson Maxim" is an extreme example, but it made a bit at the opening reception. Theresa Bernstein's presentation of a journalist art critic is cuttlingly clever, being an almost speaking likeness, painted in murky and muddled tones only too suggestive of some kinds of diurnal newspaper art reviewing.

One of the most interesting of the unusual landscapes is the austere little

"Woodland" of Emile Branchard, who is sometimes fancifully alluded to as the "truck-driver artist." As a matter of fact, Branchard has associated with painter folk from his infancy, and thus cultivated the natural talent for linear composition and atmospheric perspective which gives a large degree of distinction to his work. Jennie van Fleet Cowdery's "Before the Party" is a naive but delightful Persian miniature evocation of a green meadow at the edge of woods, with gayly dressed ladies "star-scattered on the grass," as in a quatrain of Omar. Gus Mager's two post-Impressionistic landscapes with architectural features treated in a peculiarly individual way, should not be overlooked. They have a positive beauty tinged with an undefinable feeling of abstraction that is more often sought than found in modern paintings.

Among the many bits of small sculpture that seem to have been created expressly for the independent show are Trygve Hammer's "Hawk," carved in fine bluestone, and Alfred Frueh's "Deer," which are neither carved nor modeled, but cut out of a thin sheet of copper, and so bent, folded, and otherwise shaped that the graceful forms of the animals are fully "rounded out," yet by means of flat planes alone. If this be not practical cubism, what is?

Portraits by Ambrose McEvoy

A portrait show of quite exceptional distinction is that of Arthur Ambrose McEvoy, at Duveen's. Personages of rank and title, especially beauteous ladies of British high society, must have thronged the London studio of this English-born son of an Irish-American army officer who was a comrade of Whistler. The Duchess of Marlborough, the Viscountess Wimborne, the Princess Bibesco (née Asch), Lady Gwendoline Churchill, Lady Diana Duff-Cooper (née Manners), Lloyd George, Augustine Birrell, the Hon. Cecil Baring, and Henry E. Huntington of New York, are among the fifty-odd old and water color presentations now displayed. These at first view conjure up fancies of the brave days of English portraiture when a Romney painted Lady Hamilton as dryad or bacchante, and the poetic heroines of Byron were represented by fair daughters of nobility, who sat or stood for their likenesses to the fashionable "linners" of the period. For one of the secrets of McEvoy's great vogue among the elect is the knack he has of finding original and effective poses for his subjects. This complements his other and principal gift—that of color. Combine these with Celtic vivacity and a romantic imagination, and you have an invincible equipment for the portrayal of feminine graces, from the earl's daughter to the Paris midinette. With the men, his success, though assured, is not so marked.

One disturbing trait that in its ultimate effect robs McEvoy's ensemble display of the elegance and repose it should intrinsically possess is his slapdash manner of using broken color in his backgrounds and accessories. It gives his pictures an unfinished, disintegrating look. Dr. Christian Brinton explains this primitive development as "the fluid radiance of impressionism." Undeniably, it gives a certain vibrant intensity to a style that is fundamentally sound and fine. One need not begrudge technical license to an artist who, in these sophisticated times, contrives by whatever means to lift portraiture out of the rut of explicit realism, to imbue it with sensitiveness and even with emotion—in short, to practice his art as a matter of feeling as well as of dexterity and observation.

TOM THOMSON
CANADIAN PAINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The final test of a painter's work is his memorial exhibition. You may have seen single pictures by themselves or beside others in exhibitions for years and have judged them good, bad, or indifferent, according to your mood, or their hanging or the company they kept at the exhibition. You may even have seen a one-man show and judged that according to the particular stage of the artist's development at the moment. But a memorial exhibition is a very different thing. It is too late to remark reminiscently before his later work that his earlier was more virile or to visit his beginnings and marvel that his progress could have been so great. His genius stands before you as a whole and as a whole it must be judged.

It was this situation that confronted the critic at the recent memorial exhibition of the work of Tom Thomson at the Art Gallery of Toronto. A good many of his pictures had been exhibited singly, but no representative group had ever been collected together and the event was an artistic occasion.

It is nearly 10 years now since a group of young artists in Toronto and Montreal, making their living by commercial design, felt stirring within them the conviction that Canada had never really been painted except through European eyes. They had come to see that their training in design was the very, and perhaps the only, discipline able to express the immediacy and splendor of the Canadian wilderness, so that the man in the street should be brought to understand his heritage and the picture patron to realize that Canada was beginning to produce a national school of painting which pondered to Europe neither in subject nor in method and yet was glorious in color, sumptuous in design and entirely Canadian in feeling.

It was a great ideal to set up; the quality of its accomplishment has been proportionately as great as its ideal, but public ripples are small as yet because the year has intervened and scattered the idealists, but the ripples are wider than they were and every year they overlap some further prejudice. One of the group of idealists, the Toronto group, was Tom Thomson, Ontario born, slightly trained as a painter, more severely as a designer, a born artist and a tremendous character. Once he had learnt his painter's craft, there was no holding him. Into the wilderness, Algonquin Park, Georgian Bay, anywhere so long as it was primitive and wild enough, he pinged as soon as the ice was out, with his canvas and his paints and his bare necessities, and when the ice closed in again for the winter out he came reluctantly. For he had to have a roof over his head in the winter, with hundreds of studies of every conceivable phase of nature's wonderland made with an understanding and a mastery of color and design which left his friends gasping.

But he painted no pictures—he did not think he could—he would come and "could paint a bit." But for once his friends knew more than he did. They bought canvases, they got him a studio nearby, they almost thrust him into it and turned the key and said through the keyhole, "You shall come out when they're done." Great was the result.

Starting out with great natural strength and sincerity and a marvel-

ous knowledge of nature, his work grew broader and simpler in design and more glowing and original in color with every picture. There is his "Pine Island, Georgian Bay" for instance, tremendously forceful but without the fine design and spacing which made his "Jack Pine" and "West Wind" such triumphs. The "Jack Pine" is a patterned tree silhouetted against a yellow sunset, seen across a lake, with low purple hills beyond. Call it an arrangement or what you will, but do not dare to hint that it is false to nature, for there is nothing about that northern nature that Tom Thomson had not studied, year in year out, and he could bring any one of a hundred lumber-jacks to contradict you.

"Autumn's Garland" is a decorative tangle of autumn woods with a frosty breath upon it. It is deeply selective, but it is that same nature that you yourself have seen and loved, and that is why it is so wonderful. There are many other remarkable pictures. None more powerful than the "West Wind." The motive is similar to the "Jack Pine"; a straggling pine tree silhouetted against a lake with an opposite shore of low hills. But here the pine tree is treated more summarily, it is a mere expression of pattern and form and instead of the yellow sunset there is a wave-ridged lake white with foam and a racing cloud-filled sky.

So on through the whole list. Each picture possessed a character and individuality all its own, each was Canada to the man who knew, and yet each was entirely and altogether different to any other Canadian picture of the same subject ever painted. There were not more than 20 pictures, large and small—Thomson's was a short career—the rest were sketches and the whole filled one large gallery. But those 20 pictures marked an epoch in Canadian painting which can hardly be over-emphasized—it was the first memorial exhibition of a Canadian painter painting Canada with every traditional European influence excluded.

DRAWINGS BY
CHARLES SHANNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The exhibition of original drawings and studies by Charles Shannon, A. R. A., held at the galleries of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi in London, comprised a number made for their own sake and a number drawn as studies for various decorative panels. These panels, "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter," are each in the form of a triptych and are executed in pastel as preliminary to the final work. One complete panel, for the right side of the "Autumn" decoration painted in oil, was also exhibited. Shannon's gentle and poetic outlook on the world and his attitude toward the fine art of painting, his beautiful and harmonious color schemes, all tend to make one regret that he did not choose the medium of egg tempera for the final execution of his panels. No matter how carefully oil paint is handled, or to what devices the artist has recourse in the mixing of his pigment, the surface quality of that medium is definitely unsuited for decorative panels, however beautiful it may be for the painting of easel pictures. It is in consequence of the use of the oil medium in his completed panel that one looks at the pastel preliminary designs with so much more interest and pleasure.

It is in the atmosphere of Arcadia that Shannon has chosen to clothe his conceptions. His figures repose or move with a languid grace in a landscape far removed from the world of everyday things. The pastel design entitled "Summer" represents an idyllic arrangement of figures bathing in the limpid waters of a stream or reclining on its banks or nonchalantly attiring themselves. The content of this composition contains some of the most charmingly designed figures in the exhibition, both in sentiment and in color.

Of the half-dozen portrait drawings shown, that of Mr. van Wisselingh, which is in technique a mixture of water-color and pastel, is the most successful of the men's portraits.

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PORTRAITS AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY

By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

LONDON, England—Room XXVI at the National Gallery, which was till recently hung with a representative selection of English portraits lent by the National Portrait Gallery, has been reopened to show a number of portrait groups and portraits chosen from the gallery of collections.

Rembrandt's (1607-1670) incomparable portrait of himself painted in 1660 is hung on the east wall. Opportunity is given in the present arrangement of comparing closely the technique of some three centuries of European portraiture. Beside the Rembrandt is the portrait of "A Young Man," by K. de Jorda (1625-78), showing a highly finished technique more conformable to the style of Italy than of Holland. Pictures by this artist are very scarce, and mostly landscape. And then alongside this portrait is that of "Giovanni B. Cattaneo," by Van Dyck (1599-1641). The prodigious number of portraits by Van Dyck, upward of 950 in number, have one gasping at his industry. These three portraits on this wall are extremely interesting as showing the different methods of three eminent Dutchmen all painting contemporarily. We have in the first, an amazing dexterity and daring, in the second a rather polite, "nicely" painted work, and in the third a businesslike, straightforward likeness served up to us, as it were.

On the north wall hangs a fine family group by Frans Hals (1580-1666), not so hot in the flesh color as is usual with this painter. The whites of the linen are very blue, and low in tone. The landscape, low in tone also, merges into the groupings of the blacks and whites with great skill. At the other end of the wall is a beautiful group in strong contrasting blacks and whites, with a severe lighting by Sweerts. Little is known of this painter. He flourished about 1655, but his pictures have disappeared.

Between these two groups of such diverse treatment is placed "The Ambassadors," by Holbein the younger (1497-1543). This picture is pleasant to see again, the exquisite painting of the furniture and robes stamp the painter one of the greatest illustrative artists of all time.

Some Italian works are in the room also; such as "Andrea Tron," ascribed to Pietro Longhi (1702-62), "The Lawyer," by Moroni (1520-78), and "Protonotary," by Lotto (1480-1554). But the chief point of interest is in the fact that the authorities now think it safe to show a work by a German master, and it is perhaps apt that the first on view should be entitled "The Ambassadors." That the public appreciate the gradual return to normal conditions is shown by the huge crowds who throng the galleries these days. It is good to hear, too, the interested conversation among them. One man was heard to say, "And you know we only have one work by So-and-So." He happened to be wrong—but that doesn't matter. The thing is he is interested.

When shall we be able to see again the Turner water colors? The stifling hold of government departments on the museums and galleries is a little wearisome seeing that it is now 15 months since the armistice.

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I might almost say, begin anywhere. You might, for instance, begin with perhaps the most fascinating history ever written—John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People." There is a book with roots and branches, if you like! It is a book that would probably attract more companions on your shelf than any other I could name, and books, too, of the most comprehensive diversity: Historians, philosophers, politicians, poets, dramatists, and novelists—every kind of writer that has illustrated the various life of mankind. Or still another excellent germinal book would be Macaulay's "Essays." Superior persons may tell you that Macaulay is played out. Don't you believe them. Read the essays for yourself and you will see. There is still no more live book of its kind in English. You may need to correct his facts sometimes by other histories. Curiously enough, it is always the great historians that need to have their facts corrected. It is the little historians who are always minutely accurate—the truth being that it is the spirit of history that matters, not the small details. The facts of a history, by the very nature of evidence, can never be absolutely accurate. It is the imaginative presentation and interpretation of facts that we seek from a historian. Therefore, I say, read Macaulay and Carlyle and Froude. You might do worse than start your library with Froude's "Lectures on the Life and Times of Erasmus"—another book with windows open on every side to human life and human history.—Richard Le Gallienne.

The Cornish Village Band

It is with the village band that my happiest impressions of the returning spring are interwoven; for when the winter night was darkest and social resources at their smallest, I once, passing by the lighted windows of the schoolhouse, heard the strains of a national hymn played with a certain crude breadth that made my music starved sense rejoice. I went in, was made welcome—was made vice-president even—and became a happy, silent member of that circle of weathered faces that shone like the brass instruments in the glare of the paraffin lamp.

They were my friends of the village—farmer, carrier, fisherman, laborer, joiner, schoolmaster, apprentice—and never so much my friends as in those hours when the feet were cold on the floor and the breath came like smoke out of the bells of the instruments, and the inevitable blowing, lip-pursing, and snorting inseparable from the bandman's notions of efficiency were mingled with the strains of

"Flowers of the Forest" and other favorite selections. But there came a night when, the ear being a little tortured, I thought it a pity that so much earnestness should be wasted on worthless music, and when, being asked to write something for the band, I took counsel with the bandmaster as to the compass of instruments, and set to work. The acquiring of a new technique is always delightful, and as I had hitherto written

Always Rises One Peak or Another

Out of Wallace, Idaho, held in a three-cornered, mountain-walled pocket, through which tears a rapid stream milky turbid with mill tailings, climb the mountain roads that lead to towns and mining camps far in the heights, which east and west from here frame in the valley of the Coeur

Gentlemen, I perceive, had great diversions and frequent meetings, I hastened towards Gant. On the way I met with divers little wagons prettily contrived and full of peddling merchandise, drawn by massive dogs, harnessed completely like so many coach-horses, in some 4, in others 6, as in Bruxelles itself I had observed. In Antwerp I saw, as I remember, 4 dogs draw 5 lusty children in a chariot; the master commands them whither

agreeable. Its perfume is often upon the April breeze. I pick up the bud scales of the poplars along the road, long brown scales like the beaks of birds, and they leave a rich, gummy odor in my hand that lasts for hours. I frequently detect the same odor about my hives when the bees are making all snug against the rains, or against the millers. When used by the bees, we call it propolis. Virgil refers to it as a "glue more adhesive than

Relatives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MUST surely have been a great comfort to David that he was able, with scientific understanding, to give utterance to the words: "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." And later on he that was of David's line said: "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." If men will adhere to the metaphysical meaning of these statements, and the consequences which flow from their acceptance, the bane of the world will cease to press itself upon them. The infinite Principle, or consciousness, is indeed the "Father" and from this eternal parent, who is actually Father-Mother, proceeds the spiritual man.

Relatives are said to be those with whom a man is connected, and this sense of relationship from the world's standpoint may seem to be a source of both pride and shame. The world can be thankful for the nobler types of parenthood and sonship, and be happy that much good in this human round of affairs has resulted from affiliations of this kind. But nevertheless, desirable as the higher human qualities of love and protection found in mother and child may seem to be, they too must give place to what really is the fact. The divinely created man, spiritual and immortal, is the offspring of the one infinite Mind, and is the only offspring that has ever truly existed. Since all that this man ever has or knows is boundless, everlasting Principle, therefore God or Spirit is shown to be the only Father-Mother, or relatives of any kind, that man possesses. This is the authentic connection, the genuine relationship, and the generally discordant dream called mortal ancestry, ceases. It is well to recall what Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has set forth on this subject. On page 151 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," is found this: "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven."

But this way of looking at kinship in Christian Science does not signify that the student of this teaching coolly turns his back upon those who have been nearest to him, and upon a family history that possibly has been noble in achievements. Rather does it mean that the one who understands and puts into practice what is stated in the above sentence from Mrs. Eddy's works will become equipped with lovingkindness for his relatives that will bless rather than blight, that will release rather than bind, and will help lift the whole family of men out of carnality into spirituality.

Knowing then that the sum total of being is God and the spiritual man, Mind and its idea, limitlessly expressed, a man, resolved to deny his material self, can gain an ascending sense of Father and other relatives. He can look to divine, everlasting intelligence for counsel, sustenance, and every detail of his living. This Father-Mother is eternal Love, and is unconditional aliveness and goodness. The knowing of this is the utter obliteration forever of any belief of evil conditions of every sort. Such wrong conditions have never in truth existed because of this very aliveness of good, or God.

It is impossible for man to have a man as father. Man is effect and not cause, or as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 89): "Matter is neither intelligent nor creative. The tree is not the author of itself. Sound is not the originator of music, and man is not the father of man." Any belief that man is the father of man, or has some other man as father, must be given up, and as the whole world comes to this knowledge, there will come to pass that which Mrs. Eddy describes on page 529 of the same book: "Another change will come as to the nature and origin of man, and this revelation will destroy the dream of existence, reinstate reality, usher in Science and the glorious fact of creation, that both man and woman proceed from God and are His eternal children, belonging to no lesser parent."

The world may indeed be grateful for noble histories of families great in spiritual achievement, or in deeds of benefit to mankind. It may reverence unceasingly that line of unfolding light, "the Root of David," which finds its wonderful continued fruition in the present age. But even in regarding this highest earthly example of a line of descent, if we should find much that is commendable, it would not be at the persons composing it that we should look, but at the continuously higher unfolding to humanity of the Christ-idea. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." The human sense of any family whatsoever must give place to the spiritual fact of relationship.

But if it is important that one replace the humanly good sense of family with the spiritual reality, how important, indeed, is it that the mortal sense of evil ancestry be repudiated. For it is one of the most malevolent forms of mortal belief that ancestral traits of character which have victimized apparently a great-grandfather may seemingly appear to ruin a child of several later generations. And there the saving truth of Christian Science comes to the rescue. Man is the child, the offspring of divine Spirit. He is perfect. All that is characteristic of him is spiritual perfection, without blemish, spot, or drawback of any kind. All that he is, is the pure, unstained activity of divine consciousness. Material he-

redity, ancestry, family, and cycles of evil propensities are swallowed up in their native oblivion in the light of this demonstrable fact. So-called incurable, inherited disease, tendencies, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of this particular human belief disappear because they are simply the suppositional antipode of what God divine Mind, knows about man.

Sunrise at Sea

The interminable ocean lay beneath. At depth immense—not quiet as before. For a faint breath of air, e'en at the height. On which I stood scarce felt, played over it. Waking innumerable dimples on its face. As though 'twere conscious of the splendid guest. That e'en then touched the threshold of heaven's gates. And smiled to bid him welcome. Far away. On either hand the broad-curved beach stretched on. And I could see the slow-paced waves advance. One after one, and spread upon the sands. Making a slender edge of pearly foam just as they broke; then softly falling back. Noiseless to me on that tall head of rock. As it had been a picture, clear described. Through optic tube, leagues off.

A tender mist Was round the horizon and along the vales; But the hilltops stood in a crystal air. The cope of heaven was clear and deeply blue. And not a cloud was visible. Toward the east. An atmosphere of golden light, that grew. Momentarily brighter, and intensely bright. Proclaimed the approaching sun. Now, now he comes: A dazzling point emerges from the sea: It spreads—it rises—now it seems a dome Of burning gold! Higher and rounder now. It mounts, it swells; now, like a huge balloon. Of light and fire, it rests upon the rim Of waters—lingers there a moment, then— Soars up! —Edwin Atherton.

That Which Befits Us

That which befits us, embosomed in beauty and wonder as we are, is cheerfulness and courage, and the endeavor to realize our aspirations. Shall not the heart which has received so much, trust the power by which it lives?—Emerson.



A mountain road out of Wallace, Idaho

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

only for a full orchestra, the appearance of a score consisting of nothing but treble clefs, and in which no instrument was written either in the key of the piece or the key in which it sounded, was something new and strange. But in one long evening I had mastered that, and on the next produced a little arrangement of the old Highland melody, "Turn ye to me," as a euphonium solo, with a low breathing accompaniment for the rest of the band.

At our first rehearsal my friends looked critically at their manuscript band parts, but indulgently tried them over. The difficulty was to get them to play softly enough; those large lungs, expanded with toil and braced by the winter sea winds, were impatient of the restraints of my sustained pianissimo; but in the end we did get into it a little of the deep breathing of the sea and the salt midnight loneliness of the old Northern song:

"The stars are shining cheerily, cheerily,
Horo Mhairi dhu, turn ye to me . . .
The sea-mew is moaning drearily, drearily,
Horo Mhairi dhu, turn ye to me.
Cold is the storm-wind that ruffles his breast,
But warm are the downy plumes
Lining his nest,
Cold blows the storm there,
Soft falls the snow there,
Horo Mhairi dhu, turn ye to me!"

There was a great hawthorn tree outside the schoolroom windows, and as our rehearsals went on it slowly changed from black to peppered gray, to green, to pink; and often when things were going well, and the lamplight flickered on the weathered faces, all intent on their music, my thoughts would escape from those walls into some dreaming world of sounds and hawthorn scents—to the world in which all bright and lovely things have their place; where the fleeting moments are eternities, and where spring pauses forever on the threshold of May.

And one evening I saw that the hawthorn tree was all deep red in the sunset, and knew that our faltering notes might come to their cadence—Filion Young, in "Memory Harbour."

Of Haga

Butterflies to Haga faring,
When the frosts and fogs are spent,
Find the woods their home preparing
Flower-enwrought their pleasure-tent.
Insects from their winter trances
Newly wakened by the sun
O'er the marsh hold festal dances
And along the dock leaves run.

Haga, on thy bosom dozes
Many a plot of verdure brave,
And the snowy swan reposes
Proudly on thy rippling wave.
In the woods the distant clamor
Comes reechoed faint and fine:
From the quarry sounds the hammer,
Axes ring mid birch and pine.

See the little naiads flashing;
Golden horns they lift in air!
Cool cascades are blithely dashing
O'er the heights of Solna fair.
Statues greet the eyes that gaze there
Down the arching forest aisles;
Wheels go by, a dust they raise there—
Kindly then the peasant smiles.
—Karl Mikael Belzhan (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

d'Alene. Always ahead, past the mountain's shoulder on which lies the road, rises one peak or another, some valley opening in a horizon-long range, or, the hills coming together, apparently dead across the road rises some tremendous square-crested rampart near and high.

The mountains have a strange hold, too, on those who live amid them long. There comes to mind a genial Missourian, encountered in Montana, just over the Idaho line. A resident of sub-alpine Montana since the last great movement of the buffalo herds, he had never been home to visit his folks. "I tried it once," he owned, "but when I got down on to them level plains, down by Omaha, it looked so lonesome I couldn't stick it any further. I turned in my tracks and came back to the mountains. I never tried it again."

The artist sketching at large may for the same sake meet with remembered courtesies from men of the mountain roads and mining camps. Just outside Wallace, in the middle of the road, was the one desirable point of view. Early in the morning, there was no traffic to be expected till the sketch was reasonably complete. Accordingly camp stool and easel were planted there, looking down the road. On one hand was the mountain side, and on the other a sloping scantily timbered bank that went down odd ten feet or more to a shallow swift-running creek. Up the road came a heavy and loaded freight wagon, hauled by a six-mule team. Hastily gathering brushes and sketch, the painter rose in preparation for removal of easel and camp stool to give the "outfit" right of way. Standing high in his seat, whip aloft and flourishing, the driver, with entire courtesy, hailed the painter with command to remain where he was. "Stay right there, mister. Don't you move!"

Obedient, the painter remained, to see this Chesterfield of the freight trail, with skilled teamstership, guide the heavy wagon down into the creek, along its bed below, and behind the painter, up the bank, on to the road again. Thereafter he hitched his team, long ears nonchalantly a-droop, to a heavy pine, and strolled back to see what the painter was doing and pass the time of day. To the painter's acknowledgment of his courtesy he responded: "Well, say, you know, I've always loved that prospect comin' down this road, and when I see a sure 'nough artist thinking enough of it, too, to want to paint it, I just naturally wouldn't want him to be disturbed, would I now?"

John Evelyn in Belgium

At near 11 o'clock, I repaired to his Majesty's Agent Sir Hen. De Vic, who very courteously received me and accommodated me with a coach & six horses, which carried me from Bruxelles to Gant, where it was to meet my Lord of Arundel, Earl Marshal of England, who had requested me when I was at Antwerp to send it for him, if I went not hither myself.

Thus taking leave of Bruxelles and a sad Court, yet full of gallant persons (for in this small City the acquaintance being universal, Ladies and

he pleases, crying his wares about the streets. After passing through Ouse, by 6 in the evening I arriv'd at Ghent. This is a City of so great a circumference that it is reported to be 7 leagues round, but there is not half of it now built, much remaining in fields and pastures, even within the wall, which has strong gates towards the West, and two faire churches.

Here I beheld the Palace wherein John of Gaunt and Cha. V. were borne; the statue of the latter stands in the Market-place, on an high pillar, with his sword drawn, to which (I was told) the Magistrates and Berghers were wont to repair on a certain day every year with roapes about their necks, in token of submission & penance for an old Rebellion of theirs; but now the hemp is changed to a blew ribbon. Here is the Basilica, or great Gun, so much talked of. The Ley and the Scheldt meeting in this vast City divide it into 26 Islands, which are united by many bridges, somewhat resembling Venice.

8. Oct. I passed by boat to Bruges, taking in at a redout a convoy of 14 musketeers, because the other side of the river being Contribution land, was subject to the inroads and depredations of the bordering States. This river was cut by the famous Marquiss Spinola, and is in my judgment a wonderful piece of labor, and is a worthy public work, being in some places forced thro' the maine rock, to an incredible depth, for 30 miles. At the end of each mile is built a small redout, which communicates a line to the next, and so the whole way, from whence we received many volleys of shot in compliment to my Lord Marshall, who was in our vessel, a passenger with us. At 5 that evening we were met by the Magistrates of Bruges, who came out to convey my Lord to his lodgings, where he was entertained that night at their cost.

The morning after we went to see the State-house and adjoining Aqueduct, the Church, and Market-place, where we saw cheeses and butter piled up in heaps; also the Fortifications and Grafts, which are extremely large.

The 9th we arrived at Ostend by a straight and artificial river.—From "The Diary of John Evelyn, Esq., F. R. S.," edited by William Bray.

April Buds

April is the time to go budding. A swelling bud is food for the fancy, and often food for the eye. Some buds begin to glow as they begin to swell. The bud scales change color and become a delicate rose pink. I note this especially in the European maple. The bud scales fluff as if the effort to "keep in" brought the blood to their faces. The scales of the willow do not fluff, but shine like ebony, and each one presses like a hand upon the catkin that will escape from beneath it.

When spring pushes pretty hard, many buds begin to sweat as well as to glow; they exude a brown, fragrant, gummy substance that affords the honey-bee her first cement and hive varnish. The hickory, the horse-chestnut, the plane tree, the poplars, are all coated with this April myrrh. That of certain poplars, like the Balm of Gilead, is the most noticeable and fragrant—no spring incense more

bird-lime and the pitch of Phrygian lida." Pliny says it is extracted from the tears of the elm, the willow, and the reed. The bees often have serious work to detach it from their leg-baskets, and make it stick only where they want it to.

The bud scales begin to drop in April, and by May Day the scales have fallen from the eyes of every branch in the forest. In most cases the bud has an inner wrapping that does not fall so soon. In the hickory this inner wrapping is an inch or more in length, thick, fleshy, and shining. It clasps the tender leaves about as if both protecting and nursing them. As the leaves develop, these wrappings curl back, and finally fall. In the plane tree, or sycamore, this inner wrapping of the bud is a little pelisse of soft yellow or tawny fur. . . . The young sycamore balls lay aside their fur wrappings early in May. The flower tassels of the European maple, too, come packed in a slightly furry covering. The long inner scales that enfold the flowers and leaves are of a clear olive green, thinly covered with silken hairs like the young of some animals. Our sugar maple is less striking and beautiful in the bud, but the flowers are more graceful and fringed.

Some trees have no bud scales. The sumac presents in early spring a mere fuzzy knot, from which there emerges a soft, tawny-colored kitten's paw. . . . The bud scales strew the ground in spring as the leaves do in the fall, though they are so small that we hardly notice them. All growth, all development, is a casting off a leaving of something behind. First the bud scales drop, then the flower drops, then the fruit drops, then the leaf drops. The first two are preparatory and stand for spring; the last two are the crown and stand for autumn.—Burroughs, in "A Year in the Fields."

History

History does not relate for the sake of relating; it does not paint for the sake of painting; it relates and paints the past that it may be a living lesson of the future. It proposes to instruct new generations by the experience of those who have gone before them, by exhibiting to them a faithful picture of great and important events with their causes and their effects, with general designs and particular passions, with the faults and virtues that are found commingled in human nature. It teaches the excellence of prudence, courage, and great thoughts; profoundly meditated, constantly pursued, and executed with moderation and force. It shows the vanity of immoderate pretensions, the power of wisdom and virtue, the impotence of folly and crime. Thucydides, Polybius, and Tacitus undertake anything rather than procuring new emotions for an idle curiosity or a worn threadbare imagination. They doubtless desire to interest and attract, but more to instruct; they are the avowed masters of statesmen and the preceptors of mankind.—Victor Cousin.

Under the Shade of the Pines

When the bright moon above
Can scarcely pierce the shady pines,
That is the dusk I love.
—Japanese hokku, by Kikaku (tr. by W. N. Porter).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

A World in Commotion

THAT the human mind is in a condition of commotion, nobody, presumably, would think it worth while to deny. With the United States throwing out the Treaty of Peace, which it took months to negotiate; with Germany in flames from the Baltic to Switzerland; with Capital and Labor looking askance at one another, all the world over; and with the British fleet lying off Constantinople, while the Muhammadan ulemas threaten a Holy War, there is plenty to occupy the attention of the statesmen and peoples of the world.

It is still quite impossible to say what is actually happening in Germany. It is, indeed, only necessary to read the reports, from the various political and economic centers, in order to discover that when von Kapp and von Lüttwitz opened the Pandora box in Berlin, they only succeeded in doing what politicians of their caliber generally do succeed in doing, and that is in precipitating a whole series of crises they are subsequently unable to control. One of these, for instance, is the general strike, utilized by the Socialists to shipwreck the reactionary plans. But the general strike, as it might have been realized that it would, escaped from the control of the Socialists, and became a weapon in the hands of the Spartacists, and an object lesson wherever the red flag was rolled up.

The convention, which is supposed to have been signed between the government and the strike committee, in Berlin, is a sufficiently direct contradiction, supposing its terms to be accurate, of the foolish claim of von Kapp that he had resigned office after forcing the government to accept his terms. What the convention reveals is the complete triumph of trade unionism and Socialism, though exactly what this means it is still impossible to say, and this for the very simple reason that nobody could safely undertake to define what trade unionism and Socialism stand for in Germany at the present moment. The general strike, for instance, was declared off at midnight on Saturday. But it is one thing to declare a strike off, and another to enforce a return to work, in any country in such a condition as Germany finds itself today. It is perfectly clear that order by no means reigns in Saxony or at such centers of the old military régime as Kiel and Essen, indeed, there is no great certainty that it reigns anywhere in all Germany. So manifestly is this the case that already in Paris the ominous words, the Rhine frontier, are beginning to be pronounced. This reversion to the Rhine frontier is the inevitable outcome of the revolution in Germany, following hard on open boasts of an intention to repudiate the Treaty, and on the admission of the government in law that the late revolutionists had for their object the reestablishment of the military state, combined with preparations for a war of revenge. When, added to this, the Senate of the United States throws out the Treaty, so laboriously negotiated in Paris, with the result that France finds herself without the guarantees secured to her in that document, the military party finds itself immensely strengthened, indeed the whole country begins to wonder if the securities supposed to be afforded to it, in the Peace of Versailles, are worth the paper they are written upon. For it must not be forgotten that, whatever view of the Treaty may be taken in the United States, Mr. Clemenceau and his French colleagues imagined that they were putting their names to a document which represented the national will of the great western Republic, and would never have consented to putting their names to such a document, had they thought otherwise.

Nor, as France looks eastward, can she find much consolation, and less indeed because of the unquestionable fact that here the conditions are entirely of her own making. The Syrian adventure, the Cilician adventure, the breach with Greece, and the enmity of Armenia, are all the outcomes of a chauvinist policy she should have been more than careful to have avoided at the present moment. If she stands with Italy on the question of Fiume, she is going to provoke the resentment of Yugoslavia; if she supports Italy in the question of Northern Epirus and the Islands, she is going to burden herself with the resentment of Greece. If she imagines that, having appropriated Syria and Cilicia, she is going to have the friendship of Turkey by allowing a shadow of the caliphate authority to linger on the Golden Horn, she is entirely mistaken. Therefore, at the very moment when her old enemies are, upon her hands, she is engaged in extending those enemies almost indefinitely in the Near East, in striking contradiction of the tried and successful policy of Mr. Delcassé of not having more than one quarrel, if possible, on her hands at the same time.

It is quite true that Mr. Lloyd George has been persuaded by Mr. Millerand to send the British fleet through the Dardanelles, but the net result of this has only been to show how completely mistaken was the estimate of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand of the importance of the concessions to Muhammadan opinion in the matter of Constantinople. Not that the French have cared so much about Muhammadan susceptibilities as they have about the intricacies of high finance; but Mr. Lloyd George, with India to consider, did most seriously take Muhammadan opinion into consideration, yet here was Mr. Lloyd George, only on Friday last, driven to explain to Muhammad Ali and the caliphate delegation, in London, that Turkey, who had intervened in the great war, in order to stab the Allies in the back, could not possibly expect to escape the fate which had come to her associates, Germany and Austria, and that though the greatest respect had been paid to the religious susceptibilities of Muhammadanism, when the treaty was negotiated in London, nevertheless Indian Muhammadans must understand that Turkey must pay the penalty of her misdeeds, and that the massacres of Christians must come to an

end. What, however, the world would be pleased to learn is not so much what Mr. Lloyd George has got to say on the subject, as what Mustafa Kemal is doing.

If the great powers would only do what is right, and place Greece, who is the obvious mandatory for Constantinople, in possession of the city of which she was dispossessed by the Ottoman, both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand would find their troubles considerably lessened, for they would discover in Mr. Venizelos a statesman perfectly equal to the situation. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George's troubles neither begin nor end in Constantinople; as a matter of fact their high-water mark is Dublin, or, for the moment, Cork. The mysterious murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, coming on top of the murder of numbers of the Royal Constabulary elsewhere in Ireland, is additional proof of the old truth that it is easier to stir up trouble than to quiet it. The indignation of Sinn Féin at the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, after the example has been set right and left with regard to magistrates and the police, is a little less than hypocritical. Who the culprits were is not known, and is not likely to be known, probably they will disappear permanently into the unknown, like hundreds of their predecessors in the history of the country. Whether it was a private feud, or whether it was an open intimation to Sinn Féin that those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword, it is impossible to say, but if the supporters of rebellion in Ireland really imagine that it is possible to set up an Irish republic in that way, they are not only doomed to complete disillusionment, but are destined to commit a terrible crime against their own country, a crime in which the recent vote of the Senate of the United States will not have been without its share.

Fortunately in spite of all this there is an undercurrent of sanity, propelled by a perception, however dim, of what Principle really means, always flowing through the world. This undercurrent will eventually prove to be stronger than all the eddies of evil and whirlpools of strife, and when it gains the mastery of the situation, the politicians will all smile at each other, and congratulate one another that they always knew that the normal was bound eventually to assert itself.

Retrieving the Pilgrim Landmarks

WHATEVER sentiment has existed, favoring a fair or exposition as a means of celebrating the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, on the Massachusetts shore, gets its quietus, apparently, in the recent report of the committee of Congress dealing with the celebration plans. The committee found practically no support for a fair, but instead a very wide and earnest support for public restoration of the historic sites associated with the arrival of the Pilgrims, for erection and dedication of appropriate monuments to mark the interesting places that are yet either unmarked or marked inappropriately, and for impressive public exercises. That the significance of the advent of those voyagers of 300 years ago shall be recognized in a manner that shall be uplifting to the popular thought and that shall bring the meaning home to all sorts and conditions of people who have an interest in the American idea of community life and government, is the outstanding purpose of the celebration plans, as the committee reports them. As a means of setting the approval of the federal government upon these proposals, and giving the whole celebration a national scope, the committee recommends that Congress appropriate \$300,000 for Plymouth and \$100,000 for Provincetown, where the Pilgrim ship first made harbor; and to insure unity of action it is recommended that these amounts be expended jointly with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the direction of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission.

People everywhere can hardly escape a sense of gratification that the celebration is shaping so clearly as one of national import. There is definite recognition of the fact that the historic sites associated with Pilgrim history, while they happen to be included within the limits of two small Massachusetts towns, are in reality the valued possessions of the whole American people. Plymouth and Provincetown will be dignified as the attention of the Nation, if not indeed of a great part of the English-speaking world, is focused upon them by the formal exercises of the anniversary. So far as their familiarity with the Pilgrim landmarks has engendered any measure of contempt, however thoughtless, the opportunity for these towns to measure the national feeling of veneration for them as the birthplace of the Nation may be expected to develop locally a more respectful consideration.

In any small town which contains sites of historic significance there is apt to grow up a readiness to commercialize the general interest in these sites. People who see them day after day, as features of their home scenes and ordinary activities, often grow callous to what should be their true appeal. At the same time, perhaps the townspeople become almost disgusted by the superficiality of the interest manifested in such places by the majority of sightseers and pleasure-seekers, who are prone to make a visit to the old landmarks merely an incident in a day's journey by automobile or the excuse for a very obvious picnic. Such visitors are too often regardless of local sentiment or convenience; and the townspeople, finding it profitable to cater to their demands for guidance, information, and luncheon, often do a thriving business, in the preoccupation of which they lose sight of their own relationship to history. Plymouth has not kept itself altogether free from such effects, but the program to be worked out this year and next will surely retrieve the old town sentiment, as it retrieves Plymouth Rock and the other significant sites.

In a way, therefore, the effect of the whole celebration will be to rescue these places from desecration. Restored to its old position at the water's edge, and with surrounding incongruities removed, the old rock will once more have an appropriate setting, artificial of course, but with something of the dignity of aspect which it must have had of yore. Thus all thoughtless or careless encroachment will be checked, commercialism will be forced to keep its distance, and the memory of the Pilgrim landing will be kept alive, to exert its fitting influence upon the thought of coming generations.

Bolivia Offers a Consolation Prize

ANY danger that the riotous demonstrations against the Peruvian legation and the property of Peruvian merchants in La Paz, Bolivia, might lead to warlike demonstrations by the two nations seems now to have been obviated; but the incident serves to attract general attention once more to the particular portion of South America that has for years threatened to disturb the peace of the world. That is the disputed territory lying between Bolivia and the sea, including the towns of Tacna and Arica and their surroundings. If this region had been in Europe instead of in South America, one can hardly doubt that the Versailles settlement would have been made broad enough to bring it peace. As matters stand, peace is still being jeopardized.

Main features of the dispute have been gone over so frequently in the press that practically all newspaper readers now understand that Tacna and Arica, included by the settlement of the Chilean-Peruvian War of 1879 as the most northerly section in the long strips of coastal country comprised in the Chilean domain, has been claimed as the rightful possession of Peru. Agreement between the two countries that the provinces should revert to whichever nation should be favored by popular vote, to be taken in the provinces any time after 1893, has never been acted on because of the failure of the two countries to agree on the details. With progress toward a settlement thus deadlocked, however, the position of Bolivia has become of great interest. For Bolivia wants Tacna and Arica, and is willing to pay a vast sum for them. And with the disputed territory still actually held by Chile, Bolivia thus appears as the rival of Peru in bidding for its ultimate possession.

One point in Bolivia's case goes perhaps farther than any other in attracting the world's attention. It is her insistence that common justice entitles her to the Arica district in order that she may no longer be "The Hermit Nation of South America," but that she may, by securing a "window on the sea," have direct access to the world. Such a claim has proved sufficient to win the sympathy of powerful interests for some of the small parties to the European disputes, of late. Bolivia feels that it should weigh powerfully in her favor now. Certainly Bolivia cannot play her full part in world commerce, which is in fact the supply of what the world needs, until she can send the product of her tin, copper, and silver mines wherever it may be required without any hampering restrictions such as may be involved in traversing foreign territory with every shipment. Internal railroad development has already been carried far in Bolivia, and is still progressing swiftly; but the best and shortest outlet to the coast is by the unbroken railway line from La Paz, the Bolivian capital, down through the mountains to the port of Arica.

When one considers the long stretches of seacoast already in the possession of Peru, on the north, and of Chile, on the south, one is inclined to feel that Bolivia, in seeking to take over the comparatively tiny portion comprised in the Tacna-Arica district, is asking so little that it could hardly be missed by either of the others. And what makes the Bolivian effort peculiar is that it might serve for a natural settlement of the long-standing contention of Chile and Peru. To settle their controversy over the plum by giving it to neither of them, but handing it to Bolivia instead, might appear to be a very fair way out of the trouble, except for the possibility that such a disposal would really accomplish nothing better with respect to Peru than to transfer that country's antipathy from Chile to Bolivia. One hopeful condition, however, is the possibility that eventually an acceptable equivalent for the Tacna-Arica district may come to play a part as consolation prize to whichever country finds itself finally dispossessed. By the terms of the Chile-Peruvian treaty, if they are ever carried out, whether Chile or Peru wins in the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, the loser is to receive from the other 10,000,000 Chilean silver dollars or Peruvian soles. It is an element of strength in Bolivia's position that she stands ready, if allowed to take the main prize of this competition, to pay a price for it equal to the Chile-Peru consolation money. All question of her just rights aside, that would be cheap for her much-needed direct access to the sea.

Italian Railways

WHILST no one who appreciates the tremendous difficulties with which the Italian railways have had to contend during the past five years would think of judging them from their present showing, there can be no doubt that one of the first questions which a reorganized Italy will have to consider will be her railway system. Until 1905, all Italian railways were operated by private companies. In that year, however, the northern system was taken over by the State, and in the following year the southern system also was taken over. The State has undoubtedly done a great deal for the railways. Receiving them in peculiarly bad condition, since the companies, knowing that their leases would not be renewed, had reduced repairs to a minimum, the state authorities at once grappled energetically with the problem, not only putting the railways in thorough repair, but further developing them. New rolling stock was obtained and, in spite of the exceptionally expensive nature of such work in Italy, where much deep cutting and tunneling are involved, many lines were double-tracked. The management for the State may, in fact, be said to have been vigorous and enterprising. Nevertheless, it is a matter of common knowledge that Italian railways are practically a non-paying concern, and this in spite of the fact that the freight charges are as high as they can possibly be placed without actually crippling the trade of the country.

Now, although there are undoubtedly many minor causes contributing to the condition, the prime defect in the Italian railway organization is the tremendously varied differential rates for passengers. As pointed out in a recent dispatch from Rome, when the ticket collector enters a compartment it will be noticed that hardly two people in the compartment are supplied with the same class of ticket. There are some free tickets, some reduced tickets, the reduction varying in amount according to the

special privilege to which the holder may be entitled; whilst hardly anyone, save perchance a foreigner, has the ordinary ticket bearing the full price. This condition of railway privilege, indeed, seems to have developed in Italy during the past fourteen or fifteen years until, today, it amounts to a very strong vested interest, not at all easy to attack. Railway privilege has come to be reckoned as a well established right, and yet it not only starves the railways, but entails an enormous amount of clerical labor, another additional expense, whilst occasioning, very often, the most unbusinesslike delay in the issuance of tickets. The question, in fact, is certainly one which needs to be dealt with if the railways are to be placed on a sound basis, and now, when readjustments and reorganizations are being carried out on all hands, would seem to be the time to do it.

But if this is the great reform that is needed, the great development that is urgently demanded is the electrification of the railways. Very inadequately supplied with coal as she is, Italy has a great abundance of unused water power. The huge ridge of the Apennines, with its foothills, running the entire length of the peninsula, makes water power available at almost any point on the two railway systems which lie, one on the Mediterranean and the other on the Adriatic side of the great mountain range. Conditions are, therefore, in every way favorable. In these circumstances, it is welcome to find that there is, already, a movement in favor of electrification. The initial outlay will be costly, but the ultimate commercial value of such an enterprise cannot, of course, be doubted.

Editorial Notes

PROPOS of the recent action by the United States Senate in regard to Ireland, it is interesting to recall the attitude taken, some ninety years ago, by that worthy President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, when a convention was summoned in South Carolina to "nullify" the tariff. Nullification was held by its chief advocate, John Caldwell Calhoun, to be a step toward secession, or, in other words, toward self-determination. The moment South Carolina declared her intention, Andrew Jackson, says Lord Charnwood in his life of Lincoln, "issued the appropriate orders to the United States Army, in case such action was carried out, and it is understood that he sent Calhoun private word that he would be the first man to be hanged for treason. Nullification quietly collapsed."

THE spirit of initiative is showing itself even in the London costermonger. He is having to think how he may best attract custom, for the fact is that there are a great many costers on the streets, and that custom can pick and choose. One Lewisham hawker has bethought himself of electric light, with the result that his barrow is fitted with miniature electric bulbs, deriving their current from accumulators under the stall. It has the charm of novelty, and enables customers to see if the bananas are all that they should be. But the unpractical and artistic will be heard devoutly hoping that not many hawkers can afford electric light installations. It would be a thousand pities if the large gas jet were to be ousted from the streets. It is the direct descendant, and no unworthy one, of the torch, with all its fantastic shadow-producing effects.

ROAD-MAKING for automobiles, in the United States, is apparently now entering the stage equivalent to that upon which road-making for railway trains was entering half a century ago. The "permanent way" is being straightened, hardened, and leveled, expressly with a view to permit high speed with safety. Broad curves are being substituted for right-angle turns, grade crossings are being eliminated, and whatever obstructs the far view ahead is being cleared away. One thing remains, however. There will have to be a separation of heavy freight traffic and light passenger traffic on the same line, or eventually the highway will need to go the limit of the railroad and adopt a complete signal system.

IN SPITE of the difficulty of getting them into Poland, little pigs and big pigs, cocks and hens, prize cows and other useful domestic animals have been finding their way there from America, England, Denmark, and Belgium. This will assist the Circle of Polish Countrywomen to carry on the excellent work, started in 1902 by Madame Kleniewska and Madame Krelkowski, to bring together women of all classes interested in farming and other work of the country. A school of horticulture which was started by the circle has attracted large numbers of country girls, large landowners, and peasants all bound in the same interests.

THE CUSTOMS HOUSE on Hounslow Heath, where passengers from the air are examined, outdoes the wonders of "The Ingoldsby Legends." It requires some poet to write about it, and one, although writing in prose, in the passing pages of a London weekly paper brings before one the scene at night, which is particularly picturesque, with the beams of the revolving light from the squat lighthouse flashing alternately toward the ground and the sky. A scraggy remnant of pines brings to mind the days when the heath was a heath indeed, and dangerous enough to travelers owing to highwaymen.

IT SPEAKS comparatively well for the intelligence of the Massachusetts Legislature that the upper branch of that historic body has rejected a measure to request from the State Supreme Court its opinion as to the legality of a proposed act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer, ale, and wine. Defeat was administered to the tune of 19 to 8, despite the wail by one Senator that the action of the prohibition forces in getting the national government to brand as intoxicating beverages that were not intoxicating was "criminal!"

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY have decided to allow private enterprise to undertake the building of ships for the merchant service at Chatham Dockyard. On the other hand, the admiralty has decided to commence building merchant ships itself at the Royal Dockyard at Devonport. This should be a rather good example from which to test the results of state versus private shipbuilding.